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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXXVII—Continued

"It must be about opposite here, Hayward," he said stopping, "the girl told you the boat would be. What is that lumping shadow yonder? Your eyes are younger than mine."

I looked where he pointed, shading my eyes, and gradually focusing the outlines until they assumed definite shape.

"It is a big tree bent down over the river; no doubt the one she meant."

"You see no movement?"

I strained my eyes, searching the dark shore inch by inch, but could perceive nothing; the lights of the fires were far away.

"It is still as death over there."

He shot a swift glance at me, as if the words pleased him little. In the dim starshine his face appeared ghastly white.

"Perhaps the days of miracles are not gone," he said doubtfully, "and Girty may have played fair. Anyhow there is nothing to be done now but test it. Come on, lad; we'll take to the water again."

The cheerful note in his voice bolstered my own courage. We swam straight this time, with steady stroke, our eyes scanning the bank we were approaching. The forest shadows overhung the water almost from shore to shore, and even if there were watchers there, we were not likely to be seen. And the canoe was there, smuggled under the leaning tree, bow to bank, rendered shapeless by a covering of broken branches. We lay hold of the sides, standing waist deep in water, our eyes searching the high bank towering dark above us. There was no movement, no sound, and I lowered the branches one by one into the water, and permitted them to float silently down stream. As the last one was released, Brady seemed to lose his hold on the canoe, his lips uttering a low moan, and he staggered toward me. I caught, and held him up above the water till he recovered from his faintness.

"What is it? Are you ill?"

"I—I hardly know," he managed to answer the words barely audible. "There is such pain in my side; I must have been more badly hurt than I thought and—and I shake with chill."

"You mustn't give up now Brady; here let me get you into the canoe."

"No," he protested. "Leave me alone on the bank, and go on. It is your only hope."

"I will not," I said indignantly. "You'll be all right tomorrow. Put your hands on my shoulders—so!"

He was a heavy man, but I lifted him by sheer bodily strength, forcing him over the side until he rested at full length in the bottom of the canoe. His eyes followed my movements appealingly.

"Is that easy?"

"Ay! but you'll be sorry for it. Faith, yer a strong lad."

I stood up in the water, wondering if the slight noise we had made had created alarm. Nothing reached my ears but the murmur of the stream and the rustle of leaves. Then surely there were no Indians near by—another moment's delay could not increase our danger. I searched with my eyes the dark gloom of the shore, memory reverting to Mademoiselle. Where would she be? Had she fled as soon as she had given the signal? Would it be in her heart to let me go without another word? That would not be like the girl. More probable far that she was somewhere at hand watching, waiting for us to appear along the black shore. I could almost feel her presence.

"Brady," I whispered. "I am going to scout this bank a minute. You lie still."

He did not answer, and I bent lower. His eyes were closed. Concealed by the shade of the great tree I waded cautiously ashore and crept out into a maze of roots. The higher bank rose sheer before me. To the right there was an opening, as if a trail led down to the river, and revealed there against the upper sky, something moved. For an instant I could tell no more; then I recognized a human figure stealing cautiously toward me through the gloom. It moved silently as a spirit, and my heart beat fiercely as I rose up and stared. She was close upon me before I was sure.

"Rene."

"Oh," a little catch in the quick whisper; "then— then it is you; how—how did you come here?"

I drew her back into a deeper shadow and told her the brief story in swift held her close. I could not distinguish her face, but she listened, her soft breath on my cheek.

"Oh, I am so glad—so glad, Monsieur. I did not know until after I gave the signal. I—I came down here to be sure—to, to say goodby," she faltered, "and—and saw them waiting."

"Then it was treachery? The purpose was to kill us? Girty lied?"

"Yes, Monsieur. You—you will not believe I knew? That I suspected such a thing?"

My handclasp tightened.

"No, dear, no; go on. Where are the men?"

"Most of them, ten or twelve, as near as I could make out, are in a ravine at the edge of the camp, yonder, close to the shore. There are three others up above here, hiding behind the bank."

"I see; the attack was to be made by those above as we crept along, and if either of us got away those three devils were to complete the job."

The cold-bloodiness of the arrangement, the cowardly treachery, the making of her a tool in the foul plan, swept over me with sudden force. For a moment I was conscious only of fierce anger, a desire for revenge.

"Where are they now, the three?"

"To the left, Monsieur, near where that lonely tree stands. I had to creep down the trail so as not to be seen."

"They can be seen from there?"

"If you know where to look; they appear just black blotches on the ground."

I made quick resolve, casting caution to the winds.

"Stay here in the shadow, Rene," I said, thrusting her back. "I will see for myself."

"Monsieur——"

"I will do nothing rash, never fear. Wait here for me until I come."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

In the Woods.

With my body still below in the narrow trail I could distinguish the three dim forms at the summit of the bank. They might have been several rods distant, but were discernible. I had performed some swift thinking in the last five minutes, and had decided what should be done—Rene should not be left behind to meet Hamilton's vengeance, nor were these fellows to escape scot free. How I was going to accomplish all this I did not in the least know, but, God guiding, there would be found a way. I stood there, striving to determine how best to attain to the rear of the three, when some voice spoke in the Indian tongue, and the fellow nearest me, as if in response to an order, rose to his feet and advanced in my direction. I crouched down, my heart throbbing joyously, watching him approach. He had covered half the distance, when the voice spoke again, and the second man also stood up. I dropped silently back into the darker shadow, planted my feet firmly in the soft earth, my body poised and ready.

The fellow came noiselessly along the bank in his moccasins, but evidently without fear or caution. Suddenly his form blotted out the strip of sky as he stepped carelessly into the trail and began the descent. He looked a big savage, his war-bonnet giving him the appearance of a giant. There was a blanket about his shoulders, and he held a gun clasped close to his body. I do not think he even saw me, but my blow landed squarely on his chin, and he went over as if struck by a pole axe, his arms flung out, the gun splashing the edge of the water. And there he lay without so much as a quiver.

I stepped back hastily into cover, rubbing my knuckles and bracing for the next. No doubt the nearest savage had heard the sound of the blow or the falling body. He came forward cautiously, peering down into the dense darkness below before venturing the descent. Yet he neither saw nor heard anything to alarm, and finally started downward, one hand steadying himself against the bank, as his feet felt for lodgment. He also was an Indian, a young, slender warrior from what little I could see, with only a feather in his hair, naked to the waist. He was opposite me, his head turned aside, as he gazed up-stream, when my arm

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WAR'S COST TO DATE JUST 55 BILLIONS

Daily Cost Mounts Steadily as Conflict Lengthens, According to Figures by Financiers.

NEW YORK, July 28.—On August 1, the second anniversary of the start of the Great War, the direct money cost to all the belligerents will have reached $55,000,000,000.

This is the consensus of financial opinion here. Estimates six months ago were slightly lower, but the daily cost has mounted steadily and the figures given are considered conservative.

The direct cost does not include the losses by destruction of property, by the disorganization of civilian industry, by the death and crippling of workers and by enervating human sickness and misery.

Apportionment of Cost.

The money spent is apportioned approximately as followh:

Great Britain, (including colonies)	$13,000,000,000
Belgium (mostly advanced by allies)	500,000,000
France	8,500,000,000
Russia	11,500,000,000
Serbia	350,000,000
Italy	2,500,000,000
Portugal	100,000,000
Montenegro	10,000,000
Japan	(slight)
Total Entente Allies	$36,960,000,000
Germany	$12,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	6,000,000,000
Bulgaria	150,000,000
Turkey	600,000,000
Total Central Powers	$18,750,000,000
Grand total	$55,710,000,000

Costs $110,000 000 a Day.

The war is now costing all belligerents more than $110,000,000 a day. This is divided along the principal nations as follows: Great Britain, $30,000,000 (unofficial figures); France, $17,000,000; Russia, $18,000,000; Italy, $8,500,000; Germany, $23,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, $12,000,000, the lesser powers making up the balance.

Great Britain is the only power which is paying part of the capital cost of the war out of current income. Germany is compounding her debt by not taking in taxes enough to cover all her interest charges.

The financial situation of both sides is fairly good. No country has yet resorted to the issue of fiat currency, which the north did in the Civil war and which the recent example of Mexico proves can support continuous fighting for many years.

Economic Distress.

The same cannot be said for the economic situation. Germany and her allies are plainly in distress in many ways. Few or none have died of actual hunger, but the vitality of many noncombatants is lowered by lack of proper food. There is a great scarcity of rubber, copper, high grade iron, material for warm clothing and an almost absolute lack of strictly exotic products, such as tea, coffee and cocoa.

Mass feeding has been adopted by the Teuton cities. Everybody is busy, everybody eats and exists somehow, but many women and children will be cold this winter for lack of proper clothing, and unless the crops this summer are good the pinch of hunger will grow severe next spring.

Among the Allies.

In Great Britain the common people have never been so prosperous. The cost of living has advanced by more than half, but wages have increased still more and the demand for labor, both by government and by private enterprises, is insatiable.

France, too, has largely recovered from the financial shock, though activity is not on such a great scale as in England. In Russia private business is not good, but owing to the suppression of vodka the mujik is happier today and is saving several times as much money as ever before.

Italy is suffering from a dearth of coal, which has closed most of her factories.

Some of the neutral countries of Europe, especially Denmark, Sweden and Norway, are becoming opulent from war business. In Holland the upper classes have made money, while there have recently been food riots by the lower classes.

Switzerland is harassed continually by both sides to the quarrel, Germany demanding to be allowed to purchase and export goods freely from Swiss towns, and the Allies threatening to withhold food and other supplies if Germany is provisioned by her mountain neighbor.

Japan, the United States, Cuba, and some of the South American countries were never so prosperous, due to the stimulus of war orders, which has galvanized domestic business as well.

GERMANS STILL THINK THEY WILL WIN IN WAR

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

With the British Armies in France, via London, July 26.—Quite a number of German prisoners told me that their people were sure this war would be over in August or September. They had been promised that.

"Do you think you are winning?" I asked a man of real intelligence.

"We thought so," he answered, "and now," he raised his hands and shrugged his shoulders, "the English are stronger than we believe."

It seems that they did not believe that such defenses as those of Fricourt and Montauban could ever be broken. The new power of the British artillery amazed them. They speak of it with terror. Officers admit they did not imagine "amateur gunners" could achieve such results. They admit the possibility of their army having to retire to a new line of defense, but I have not found one man to speak of defeat. They are still convinced that the German army can never be beaten to the point of surrender.

"CLATTERTY-CLATTER;" WOODEN SHOES COMING

CHICAGO, JULY 26. — "Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years, America will be the next wooden shoe nation," it was stated Tuesday at the convention of the Illinois Shoe Retailers Association.

Speakers declared that the country is in the throes of a leather famine.

R. W. Ranney, president of the association, warned the delegates that governmental action was necessary if leather boots and shoes were to remain within reach of workingmen.

The convention will remain in session three days.

WILSON TO HELP GAIN TRADE BY FOREIGN STUDY

Scientific Investigation Is Planned by Commission.

Washington, July 28.—A study in Europe of the war's effect on American commerce is being considered today by administration officials as one of the first tasks for the tariff commission to be created by the revenue bill pending in the senate.

This became known in connection with publication of a letter from President Wilson to Samuel M. Hastings, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Manufacturer's association, saying the President favored investigation of the country's trade relations.

When circumstances justify it, the President wrote, advantage will be taken of a provision of the Rainey law under which the President is authorized to direct an examination by the commission of conditions, causes and effects of competition of foreign industries with those of the United States.

THINKS BOYCOTT WILL BE DROPPED

Wilson Is Confident Britain Will Accede to U. S. Demands.

Washington, July 31.—The administration confidently expects Great Britain to withdraw her boycott on American firms. It is expected there will be considerable debate before this object is attained and the British foreign office will defend its action to the last, but in the end the President feels certain this country's warning will be heeded.

The boycott note, sent forward last week and made public today, makes plain that under no circumstances will the United States submit to the creation of an ex parte blacklist. The protest makes it plain that the friendly relations between the two governments are endangered by Great Britain's boycott.

U. S. Will Go the Limit.

Another point emphasized in the protest and one which is expected to become a factor in all of the relations between the United States and the various belligerents is that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with belligerent nations subject only to the rulings of international law.

It was said in official circles today that the administration already has made it plain to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, that it will press the demands made in the protest to the limit. The preliminary reply suggested by the British ambassador to Acting Secretary of State Polk that the blacklist now was completed and would not be extended, will not be satisfactory to this country.

Demands Withdrawal.

That is all right as far as it goes, but the demand of the United States, administration officials say, is that England withdraw its blacklist against the firms now under ban. The very fact that the blacklist already has cost Americans millions of dollars in the destruction of foreign affiliations which have been "fostered for years," is cited by this government as the chief reason why the blacklist should be withdrawn immediately.

London is informed that the United States believes Great Britain has "too lightly and too frequently disregarded well defined international practices."

Wilson Language Sharp.

In its summary of American indignation against the blacklist announcement, President Wilson uses sharp language, but the note concludes with a departure from the reference to international law.

It bases the claim for reconsideration by Great Britain more upon "true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness," which Mr. Wilson states should mark the dealings of friendly nations.

It finds the spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain being "very seriously impaired" by practices such as the blacklist.

Cites Serious Consequences.

"His Britannic majesty's government," the note concludes, "cannot expect the government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an ex parte blacklist without calling attention in the gravest terms to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve.

"It hopes and believes that his majesty's government in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

The note does not ask for a prompt repudiation or even a prompt reply. It merely expresses a hope and belief that the British government acted thoughtlessly and may alter its policy.

"Taint" on Neutral Firms.

Attention is called to the expressed fear that the blacklist will operate to "taint" neutral firms which deal with the blacklisted firms, thus effecting a general boycott.

$2,000,000 PHTHISIS ACT RECOMMENDED

Washington, July 28. — The senate public health committee yesterday decided to report favorably a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to be spent for the care of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis in the various states. Several western senators, headed by Senator Phelan of California, are fighting for the passage of the measure. The money would be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury and the surgeon general of the public health service.

ISLANDS WHICH UNCLE SAM IS PURCHASING.

Under a treaty now being negotiated between the United States and Denmark this country will soon be put in possession of the Danish West Indies, which consist of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is better known. These islands lie about 50 miles off the east coast of Porto Rico. They are 142 square miles in area and support a population of 27,000 persons. Nearly all the inhabitants of the island are negroes, who live by the cultivation of cane sugar.

U. S. MILITARY EXPERTS SEE EARLY COLLAPSE OF GREAT OFFENSIVE BY BRITISH

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, July 27.—The collapse of the British offensive on the wester front is looked for within the next few weeks by some of the best informed and well trained military strategists in Washington.

The view held by competent observers here is that the offensive has failed, that it will continue sporadically during the next few weeks, then sag because the allies cannot stand the heavy losses necessary to support it, while the advantage will again seem to be with the Germans.

Doubt that has existed in the minds of some of the best strategists in the United States army as to whether the German lines in Belgum and France can be broken, has been removed by the result of the allied operations since July 1. The conclusion is that the war on both land and sea is bound to be a "stalemate;" that the war will come to an end only when both groups of belligerents realize the futility of attempts to break each others' military organizations.

Will Give Up Belgium.

It is assumed that when this day comes Germany will be prepared to give up Belgium and the French provinces as the necessary price of peace from the allies.

The statement of Lloyd George before the house of commons that British resourcefulness is going to snatch victory in the next few months is not credited as reliable by authorities here.

"It would be interesting to know," said a United States army man today, "what Lloyd George means by victory. He might mean one of three things—crushing the German military machine, driving the Germans out of Belgium and France and back to the Rhine, and he might mean the reconquest of a portion of the territory now held by Germany.

"Judging by the material and numbers that the Germans and Allies each have, the first and second are going to be impossible. The third is, of course, possible, but the best judgment any unbiased observer can give today is that the Allies will never be able to force an advance that will really threaten German occupation. If what we have seen is the long-expected great offensive on the part of the Allies it is now a failure, though undoubtedly it will continue, intermittently for some weeks."

Kitchener Not So Optimistic.

The prediction of Lloyd George is rated here as optimistic and from a strategist point of view ill judged to an extent far in excess of anything warranted by the facts.

It is pointed out that Lord Kitchener never made any such prediction and that no military man in Lloyd George's place would have done so. Lloyd George's prediction is explained by the supposition that he must have been speaking out of the fullness of desire.

In the judgment of United States military authorities, who have expressed their opinion in an entirely unofficial way, the German military organization, in comparison with the Allied organization, is unimpaired, the annual addition of 500,000 soldiers just making up for losses. The opinion has also been stated that no organization that the Allies can effect will be sufficient to break the Germans, so that the war will endure until the Allies realize the impossibility of their task.

Say Kaiser Can Stop "Push."

If considered from either point of view—that England went into the war to crush German military power or to check German commercial expansion, the outcome of the war is regarded as certain to be a failure for the British, with overpowering victory on land certain to be won by the Germans. Men in a position to speak with authority say that any offensive the Allies can prepare can be stopped by the Germans before any more than "local objectives" are won.

In the earlier offensive the British failed at Neuve Chapelle and Loos after considerable opening successes. At Loos and Champagne the British never reached beyond the first line. In this offensive the first two lines have been taken, but only at isolated points has the third line been reached. The British gains total little more than four miles on a front of 6½ miles. Only the fall of such points as La Bassee, Lens, Bapaume, Peronne, Menin and Roulers could indicate a successful outcome for the offensive, whereas, the Germans have succeeded in checking the drive from the very outset.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

All Mexican cavalry patrols have been withdrawn by General Trevino far from the American punitive expedition. Reports say there is not a Mexican government force of any size within striking distance of Pershing's command.

In the five-year period, 1909-14, the value of products manufactured in Ohio increased 24 per cent and the payroll showed a gain of 34 per cent, according to a compilation by the government census bureau made public recently.

During the past week practically the whole country suffered from the intense heat wave which has been unequaled in continuity and extremely high temperatures since 1901. The heat wave and drought have become a serious menace to crops in Kansas and Oklahoma, and those in other states in the middle west are threatened.

British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice denied to Acting Secretary of State Polk that a British naval vessel entered American territorial waters near Norfolk, last week. American naval officers still insist that the British vessel seen was a man-of-war.

A letter written by a high Canadian official to a New York business man last week relates that the German super-dreadnaught Bremen is now tied up in the harbor at Halifax. The Bremen has been missing for some time after leaving her German port to make the same trip as the Deutschland.

The senate national defense bill, the largest appropriation for war in time of peace, is expected to be bitterly contested in the house.

The New York street car strike in the Bronx and Westchester county threatened to spread through all of New York city last week.

President Wilson intends to pay particular attention to the political campaign in Indiana and Ohio.

General Jacinto Trevino is said to be planning a revolution, having for its aim the control and consolidation of Chihuahua, Durango, Coamuila and Tamaulipas as an independent republic. Trevino has declined to yield the command at Chihuahua City and of the army of the north to Carranza.

Negotiations have been under way for the purchase of the Danish West Indies from Denmark for $25,000,000. The treaty closing the transaction will be signed at once and sent to the senate for ratification. It is practically certain to be ratified by the Danish parliament.

The date for the execution of Sir Roger Casement has been fixed for August 3. Unless granted a royal reprieve Casement will be hanged in the yard of Pentervilie prison.

S. S. McClure, American editor, was detained from landing in England for a time last week.

John D. Rockefeller is America's first billionaire. Cleveland, trying to collect taxes on his $800,000,000 holdings there, has compiled figures showing him to be worth $1,000,000,000.

CZAR BREAKS TEUTON LINES; TAKES BRODY

Captures 9,000 Men and Opens Way for Lemberg Advance and Menaces Hold on Kovel.

Continued victories for the allied forces were reported during the past week, the British leading the offensive on the west front while Russia swept onward in the eastern theatre. After 72 hours of fighting, Pozieres and Erzingan fell before the British. The road leading to Bapaume was opened by the English troops, the German defenders being hurled from a trench which heretofore barred the advance upon Bapaume. The Russians continued their success in Volhynia while Grand Duke Nicholas is rapidly opening up the way into Asia. Germany is said to have sealed the Belgian frontier and is pouring great masses of troops into the west. It is believed that the secrecy attending the movement of the Teutonic troops means that the kaiser is planning a tremendous counter-stroke against the French and British, to be launched either on the Somme, across the ground where the allies are carrying on their great offensive or perhaps further to the west.

London, July 29.—Despite the complete occupation of Longueval and the gain of fresh ground from the Germans in the region of Pozieres and High wood by the English, and French progress near Thiaumont, the magnitude of Russian victories in southern Volhynia today hold the interest of military critics.

The entire Austro-German front, west of Lutsk, has been broken; Brody, 40 miles south of Lutsk, has been captured, opening the road into Lemberg; Teutonic lines further north are imperiled by this move and the corelated thrust westward from Lutsk, which has broken General von Linsengen's front northeast of Sivinisuky, and the armies of the eCntral Powers have been driven from the line of the Stonevka and Bolduronka rivers. Two generals, 9,000 men and 46 guns were captured from Van Linsengun.

Menaces Kovel, Too.

The success in Volhynia also threatens the stronghold of Vladimir-Volynski and makes more insecure the German hold on Kovel.

In order to offset, in a measure, these Russian victories, it is reported the German general staff is preparing for an attempt to attack Petrograd from the sea. It is believed the German battle fleet will try to overcome the Russian fleet in the gulf of Findlay, which must be forced before Petrograd can be reached.

On the western frmont there are signs pointing to a British onslaught against Bapaume, the railway center, which, just now, is the chief goal of Sir Douglas Haig. Civilians have been ordered to evacuate the town, and the Germans now are fortifying the houses for defense.

Two or three German regiments were wiped out in the fighting in Delville wood and in the futile counter attacks they launched to retake it.

French Repulse Assault.

The French, while advancing in the region of Thiaumont, in the Verdun region, repulsed two strong German assaults directed against their positions, in the ravine south of Fleury, and hurled back two detachments which attempted to reach their lines at a point west of Vermandovillers.

MILITIA'S VOTE AT CAMPS BARRED BY U. S. SENATE

Reed Amendment Thrown Out of Army Bill.

Washington, July 28.—Senator Reed's amendment voted into the army appropriation bill Wednesday to permit National Guardsmen in the federal service to vote at their camps in the coming presidential election was stricken out on a point of order.

When Senator Jones sought to add a provision exempting the guardsmen from certain state election law restrictions, Senator William made a point of order against the whole amendment and was sustained by the Vice President.

An appeal from the ruling was voted down.

ABE MARTIN

Ever'thing is fair in love an' war—or if your feet hurt.

Who remembers when a feller used t' give up at 50 an raise a two column beard an' settle down?

THE SON of TARZAN By Edgar Rice Burroughs

Copyright, 1916: By W. G. Chapman.

CHAPTER I.

Paulvitch and an Ape.

The Marjorie W.'s long-boat was floating down the broad Ugambi with ebb-tide and current. Her crew were lazily enjoying this respite from the arduous labor of rowing up-stream. Three miles below them lay the Marjorie W. herself, quite ready to sail so soon as they should have clambered aboard and swung the long-boat to its davits.

Presently the attention of every man was drawn from his dreaming or his gossiping to the northern bank of the river. There, screaming at them in a cracked falsetto, and with skinny arms outstretched, stood a strange apparition of a man.

"Wot t'ell?" ejaculated one of the crew.

"A white man!" muttered the mate; and then: "Man the oars, boys, and we'll just pull over an' see what he wants."

When they came close to the shore they saw an emaciated creature with scant white locks, tangled and matted. The thin, bent body was naked save for a loin-cloth. Tears were rolling down the sunken, pockmarked cheeks. The man jabbered at them in a strange tongue.

"Rooshun," hazarded the mate. "Savvy English?" he called to the man.

The scarecrow did, and in that tongue, brokenly and haltingly, as though it had been many years since he had used it, he begged them to take him with them away from this awful country. Once on board the Marjorie W. the stranger told his rescuers a pitiful tale of privation, hardships, and torture, extending over a period of ten years.

How he happened to have come to Africa he did not tell them, leaving them to assume that he had forgotten the incidents of his life prior to the frightful ordeals that had wrecked him mentally and physically. He did not even tell them his true name; and so they knew him only as Michael Sabrov, nor would his own mother have recognized in the sorry wreck the once virile, though unprincipled, Alexis Paulvitch.

It had been ten years since the Russian had escaped the fate of his friend, the arch-fiend Rokoff; and not once, but many times, during those ten years had Paulvitch cursed the fate that had given to Nicholas Rokoff death and immunity from suffering, while it had meted to him the hideous terrors of an existence infinitely worse than the death that persistently refused to claim him.

Paulvitch had taken to the jungle when he had seen the beasts of Tarzan and their savage lord swarm the deck of the Kincaid; and in his terror lest Tarzan pursue and capture him, he had stumbled on deep into the jungle, only to fall at last into the hands of one of the savage cannibal tribes that had left the weight of Rokoff's evil temper and cruel brutality.

Some strange whim of the chief of this tribe saved Paulvitch from death, only to plunge him into a life of misery and torture. For ten years he had been the butt of the village, beaten and stoned by the women and children, cut and slashed and disfigured by the warriors; a victim of often recurring fevers of the most malignant variety.

Yet he did not die. Smallpox laid its hideous clutches upon him, leaving him unspeakably branded with its repulsive marks. Between it and the attentions of the tribe, the countenance of Alexis Paulvitch was altered beyond belief.

A few scraggly, yellow-white locks had supplanted the thick, dark hair that had covered his head. His limbs were bent and twisted; he walked with a shuffling, unsteady gait, his body doubled forward. His teeth were gone—knocked out by his savage masters. Even his mentality was but a sorry mockery of what it once had been.

They took him aboard the Marjorie W., and there they fed and nursed him. He gained a little in strength, but his appearance never altered for the better—a human derelict, battered and wrecked, they had found him: a human derelict, battered and wrecked, he would remain until death claimed him.

Though still in his thirties, Alexis Paulvitch could easily have passed for eighty. Inscrutable nature had demanded of the accomplice a greater penalty than his principal had paid.

In the mind of Alexis Paulvitch there lingered no thoughts of revenge—only a dull hatred of the man whom he and Rokoff had tried and failed to break. There was hatred, too, of the memory of Rokoff; for Rokoff had led him into the horrors he had undergone.

There was hatred of the police of a score of cities from which he had had to flee. There was hatred of law, hatred of order, hatred of everything.

Every moment of the man's waking life was filled with morbid thought of hatred—he had become mentally as he was physically in outward appearance, the personification of the blighting emotion of hate. He had little or nothing to do with the men who had rescued him. He was too weak to work and too morose for company, and so they quickly left him alone to his own devices.

The Marjorie W. had been chartered by a syndicate of wealthy manufacturers, equipped with a laboratory and a staff of scientists, and sent out to search for some natural product which the manufacturers who footed the bills had been importing from South America at an enormous cost. What the product was none on board the Marjorie W. knew, except the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

THE MAID ···OF THE··· FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

shot straight out, the clinched fist taking him behind the ear. He gave vent to one stifled moan, his body shutting up like a jackknife.

"What's all that noise?" asked a voice sharply in English. "Come, what's goin' on down there?"

I held my breath; heaven be praised, it was Girty. I thought he would never come. I stood expectant, not daring to move a muscle, while he peered down the dark slope and cursed the Indians for their failure to answer. The silence seemed to anger him, for he jumped from the bank, landing in the path directly in front of where I stood. He saw me and flung up one hand, but my blow crashed through his guard and landed. Never did I strike harder, and had it hit squarely Simon Girty would have known no more. But his raised arm saved him. With a grunt of fear and pain he went staggering back, tripped over the big savage and fell headlong. I saw him struggle to rise, leaped forward and gripped him. With one swing about my head I sent him flinging out into the water.

God knows what became of him. I do not. Whether he sank, or whether he made shore, I did not wait to see. There was enough else for me to do, and without so much as glancing toward where he went splashing down, emitting a yell of terror, I seized the gun lying beside the water, stripped the big warrior of his store of powder and ball, and sprang hastily to where I had left Mademoiselle. She was crouched behind the great tree, and I caught her by the arm.

"You must get into the canoe, Rene," I said shortly. "Come, we have no time to lose."

"I, Monsieur?"

"Yes, you; I am not going to leave you here for Hamilton to wreak his rage on. There is no time to argue now."

"But, Monsieur——"

"Never mind that; will you go as I say?"

There was a silvery gleam of star on her upturned face, and I could see her eyes, startled, puzzled, half frightened, gazing up into mine. Then the long lashes drooped over them.

"Yes, Monsieur," she said, her lips trembling. "I will go with you."

I am not going to set down here the story of that journey. In all the years since my lips have never told it in all its details, nor have I permitted my mind to dwell upon those days and nights, save in moments of loneliness and drifting memory. All I shall attempt now is to sketch swiftly those incidents which affect this tale. We were off on the black water, the fragile canoe leaping to the sweep of my paddle and the pressure of the current. The great trees cast shadows from bank to bank, and we must have vanished like an arrow. Rene sat facing me, her head bent low, her hands grasping either side. Only once did I note her glance up, timidly, as if the fright of my arbitrary words still lingered, and then her eyes fell again. I sent the leaping craft a half mile, a mile, reckless of the pain with which I gripped the paddle, then left it to the current while I held my bleeding, swollen hand in the cool water alongside. Mademoiselle again looked up.

"May I not bind it up, Monsieur?"

I nodded, wondering at her words and manner, the strange shrinking from me so different from her wont. She dipped a cloth in the river, and bound it about the bruise, wet and dripping, fastening it in some way with gentle fingers.

"Shall I not take the paddle, Monsieur?" she asked, but still with bowed head. "I understand its use."

"No, not now; there will be plenty of work of that sort later. Look rather to Brady there, if you will; the man appears in bad case."

I did not notice much of what she did, for I was too busy at my own task, baffled often by the sweep of the current and the trees leaning out over the water. Yet she turned at once, as if my words were an order, balancing herself skilfully in the frail craft. When I glanced that way again she had him sitting up, with head pillowed on her shoulder, and a blanket at his back.

"How are you feeling, now, friend?" I questioned cheerfully." In less pain?"

"A bit, yes," th voice strained and unnatural. "This good angel here has done her work well. What has occurred since I slept, Master Hayward?"

I told as much as I could but doubt if he understood much of it, for more than once his head nodded, and Rene held him from falling. When I ended the tale he said nothing, and a silence fell upon us. There was no stopping that night, the girl and I taking turns at the paddle, although I did the most of it. I knew not what pursuit there might be, but feared the worst. Once I asked her if the savages had other canoes at the village, but she did not know, and I scarcely think there was another word exchanged between us, save as we shifted places in the boat. Brady slept uneasily much of the time, moaning, and occasionally speaking aloud. When I touched him I found his flesh hot and feverish.

The dawn found me with the paddle, but Rene still wide awake. There was a thin, gray fog over the river, which turned to purple as the light strengthened, and we were at the apex of a great bend, the course of the stream ahead leading into the northwest. That was not our direction, and besides I felt that if there was pursuit it would be safer far ashore. Just as the sun broke through the mist we came unexpectedly to the mouth of a small stream leading into the main river from the south. So thoroughly was it concealed by a thick growth of bushes, that we would have slipped by, had I not been skirting the shore closely, seeking some such opening. I headed the canoe straight in, pressing aside the branches to gain passage, and found beyond a narrow creek, up which we managed to paddle for several hundred yards. Then I stepped overboard, and dragged the light craft still higher, until I discovered a place of concealment behind a huge rotting log.

Here we left it, Rene and I bearing with us the guns and our small store of provisions. I had cut a cane for Brady, and, with its help, he managed to get along slowly, although sight of his face made my heart ache. Thus in single file we waded up the tiny stream, until we attained a ledge of rocks where our feet would leave no trail. Over these we toiled, helping each other, until we came to the upland, into an open forest, carpeted with autumn leaves. By this time Brady was too exhausted to go further, sinking helplessly on the ground. Rene also looked worn and heavy-eyed, and I had no heart to urge them on. We ate sparsely of what food we had, but Brady barely touched his portion. I wrapped him in our only blanket, and the three of us slept.

The sun was past the meridian when I awoke and called the others. It would be safer farther away from the Maumee, and every mile gained was to our advantage. The traveling was easy, through an open forest, with firm turf underfoot, yet our progress was pitifully slow. I loaded myself with all our equipment, leaving Rene free to aid Brady, but it was plain to be seen his every step was painful. Long before dark we were compelled to cease the effort and make camp. I offered to make a small fire so that he could have warm food, but the man refused, striving to smile cheerfully, as he crunched what he had in his mouth. His cheeks burned with fever, and his eyes appeared unnatural. I gathered dry leaves to protect us from the chill of the night, and wrapped him securely in the blanket. Just before dark Rene came timidly to where I sat alone, thinking of some way of escape.

Monsieur."

"Yes," I looked up, but her eyes failed to meet mine.

"Monsieur Brady would speak with you."

"What is it, Rene? Are you afraid of me?"

"No, Monsieur; you are very good. Why you ask that?"

I laughed, but still unsatisfied.

"I hardly know myself. Probably I imagine things, but it seems to me you act different of late. Are you sure you are the same?"

The lowered lashes lifted just a little, so I had glimpse of the eyes below.

"Yes, Monsieur, I am the same."

I went across to where Brady lay and sat down beside him. How tired his eyes looked, and his face was drawn and white, no flush now in his cheeks.

"You sent for me?"

"Yes, Hayward," slowly, with difficulty making his words clear. "Lift me a little against this tree; I can speak easier. Yes, that will do, lad. I called you so I could say that I realize the awful position my illness places you in. I ought not to have come, nor would I had I known I was so badly hurt. I thought the pain would wear away once I was in the open, but—but it gets worse."

"It is in your side?"

"Yes; there is no mark of a wound, and I cannot understand the trouble. I ran the gauntlet on the island, and was often struck, but did not realize the blows had greatly injured me. One must have been serious. Now hear me, lad—it is not right that you should remain here longer with me. I cannot go on, and you must think of those others whose lives depend on your warning. I am nothing; I am an old man, 't is not likely I will live through this. You must leave me here and go."

"You think I will?"

"There is nothing else to do; it is duty."

"Brady," I said gravely, "you have been a good comrade to me, and I'll not leave you to perish in this wilderness. You waste your breath asking such a thing. You would never desert me; no! we face it out together."

"But the girl?"

"She would answer as I do. There is no need that I ask her. Come, man, get a good night's rest, and we will try it again. The morning may find you strong and ready."

He shook his head, his eyes on my face, as if he would read there some hesitancy. Then he extended his hand, and gripped mine.

"You are a brave lad, and a good stout heart," he whispered brokenly. "Help me to lie down again, and we'll try another day."

It was a bright, crisp morning, but it brought little of encouragement with it. We traveled but two hours in the morning, and even less in the afternoon. It made my heart bleed to see him try, and Rene begged that we go no further. Leaving her to gather together leaves for the night, and build a windbreak with interlaced branches, I set off alone up the bank of a considerable stream beside which we had made camp. Some miles away I ventured to use my gun, and came back before dark with a wild turkey. In the depths of a ravine, I built a small fire, using the driest wood I could find, cooked the bird, and brought to Brady some hot broth. He ate it with relish, smoked a pipe, and lay down. We both sat beside him for some time, encouraged by the belief that the man was really better. He appeared to be out of pain, and talked much, dwelling upon the days of his boyhood, and describing his earlier exploits in the woods. At the end he shook hands with us both, and spoke cheerfully of the morrow. I wrapped him in the blanket, and covered him with leaves. It was with almost a light heart that I fell asleep.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader of this department please tell me how to keep a cow from sucking herself. I have one that sucks herself both when she is standing or lying down.—G., Virginia.

I have a Jersey cow three years old which has an ugly wart on one of her teats. It gets sore, and is of a solid nature, more like the hoof. Can any reader of the Farmstead tell me how to remove the wart without injury or danger to the udder.—G., West Virginia.

Ventilate Well.

R., Pennsylvania—I would like to suggest to you that if you give your well good ventilation the smell that comes from it will disappear.—G., Massachusetts.

Golden Seal Culture.

Please tell me something about the way to grow golden seal.—J., Virginia.

The soil for growing golden seal should be loose and loamy, well supplied with humus and shaded to keep it moist and col. Plastering laths nailed to 2x4-inch pieces at the rate of four to the running foot give a proper degree of shade. These pieces run across others nailed to the tops of eight-foot posts set two feet in the ground. The soil may be worked up without making beds. The planting may be in rows 12 inches apart, the plants being set six inches apart in the rows. Beds about four feet wide, made of 10-inch boards, and filled with soil, are easier to keep clean of weeds, but are more expensive in the beginning. Plants may then be set eight inches apart each way. A mulch of leaves or similar material three inches deep spread on after planting furnishes humus and keeps down weeds. Two hundred pounds each of acid phosphate and kainit in addition to the mulch will supply the necessary fertilizer. Walks about a foot or a foot and a half wide made between the beds make it possible to weed the beds without tramping out the plants.

The best method of propagation consists in dividing the root-crowns of old plants. These may be divided each year, doubling the number at each division, or more, and smaller plants may be made according to the number of buds produced, since a bud and part of the rhizome is necessary to produce a new plant. The tops die in early fall and the roots may be divided and planted again while they are dormant. Small plants are formed on the fibrous roots of old plants and may be cared for separately or with the other part of the crop. Seeds are a practicable means of propagation, being stratified in sand till the following spring, when they are planted in the seedbed. Several years are required to grow the plants to a marketable size. The plants from crown division should be dug while dormant about the third year after planting, the large roots sorted out, washed and dried for market, and the smaller ones planted again with those made from crown division for a new crop. The yield per acre is 2,000 pounds or more of dried root.

Use Gates.

A few farmers still tolerate the nuisance of using poles, that are constantly getting broken and are always heavy and clumsy to lift, to close up openings into the fields. Why not turn over a new leaf and make a light gate for every opening where poles are now used?

A cheap lightweight lift gate can be made from four 1 by 4-inch oak strips as long as required, leaving the two top strips about a foot longer. Place strips for gate the same distance apart as are the wires of the fence, then saw five strips and nail them perpendicular, two across each end and one in the middle. Take another long strip and nail in place for a brace. It is then ready to mount.

On each side of the opening place another post about a foot from the one already there. On the left side put the post about a foot forward to allow the gate to swing, then stand the gate up between the four posts and nail stout strips on the posts for the ends of the two top boards to rest on, and you will have a gate that you will not dread to open, if it is necessary to drive through, it a number of times a day.

Fresh churn should not be added to old cream for at least 12 hours before churning.

Spoiled or decaying flesh, if eaten, will surely cause limber neck. Burn or bury the dead.

About 25 to 30% butter fat is desirable in cream for farm churning.

THE GARDEN

Blackberry Borer.

The blackberry cane borer has been seriously troublesome in many parts of the country recently, killing the canes and thus ruining the chances of the crop. No spraying is of any use, but I find cutting and burning does the trick, says one man. There are two ways of doing this work. One is to look for, cut off, and burn all the swelled parts of the blackberry canes at the time of the regular winter or early spring pruning. There is no mistaking these swellings, because they are fully double the diameter of the cane itself. It is not necessary to bother with the whole cane—just the swelled part with an inch or two above or below the swelling. The cut pieces may be easily carried in a basket.

Where a very serious attack has occurred, and where other blackberries are growing in the neighborhood, I have found it a good plan to cut off all the young shoots produced before the end of June, so as to destroy the young grubs in them. By that time all the adult beetles will have died, so the canes produced during July will be free from the borers. There is no use saving a "galled" cane, for it can't produce a decent stand of berries. The sooner it is burned the better. It is not necessary to burn the green shoots, because the borers being footless cannot crawl to new canes, and are also unable to live on dead wood.

Maggots in Radishes.

The maggots which infest radishes are the same as those which attack the cabbage root, and with that vegetable the most practical means of controlling this pest is by the use of roofing felt pads.

For radishes and turnips, however, these pads would be impractical, but the following means have been recommended by experienced people, and have proven thoroughly efficient in the control of this pest. The use of carbolic acid emulsion at the rate of about half a cupful to each plant is said to be effective as a preventive. This carbolic acid emulsion is made as follows: One pound of hard soap, half a gallon of hot soft water, and one pint of crude carbolic acid. After the soap has been dissolved in the water, the carbolic acid should be added and the mixture thoroughly stirred until it is emulsified.

It is also said that the use of soot will keep the radishes wormless. The best way to use it is to spread it quite thickly in the little seed trenches at planting time. Besides being a preventive, soot also is of great value as a fertilizer, and regardless of its effect as an insecticide of of considerable value in growing large radishes quickly.

Another means of keeping this pest in check is by crop rotation. In this regard one must take care that cabbage, radishes or turnips are not grown consecutively on the same piece of ground. It would be better to use the ground on which either of these vegetables have been grown, for some other crop not attacked by the cabbage maggot for about two years out of three.

Strawberry Leaf Roller.

A small caterpillar which ties the two halves of the strawberry leaves together and eats from within is causing considerable loss to the farmers of the south. According to L. Haseman of the Missouri agricultural college, a spray made of two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, if applied as soon as the small worms appear and before the leaves are folded, will be effective in controlling this pest. If first brood is not killed, a second spraying should be given in July to kill the second brood. Spray a third time in August. The patch may also be mowed about the middle of July and the leaves raked and burned when dry enough. If the patch is not to be used the next year it should be plowed as soon as possible so as to kill the leaf-rollers and break up their winter quarters.

Late Potato Blight.

One of the serious potato diseases is the late blight. This disease is especially injurious during wet seasons, such as last year when many potato fields in this state were an entire loss. Blight is caused by a fungus which lives over winter in the tubers. When the diseased tubers are planted the mycelium of the fungus grows up through the sprouts to the surface of the ground where spores are produced on the surface of the stems and leaves. These spores are blown to other plants where, with sufficient moisture, they grow and enter the tissues of the plant, branching out in all directions. Many of the spores fall to the ground where they may infect the young tubers. If the tubers are dug while the disease is active on the vines, large numbers of spores come in contact with the tubers and may produce infection.

Picking Raspberries.

In picking raspberries, number the rows, then assign two pickers to each row, and keep a chart and record at the packing shed. In a field of 40 to 60 long rows it is very difficult for pickers to find their own row after taking a carrier of fruit to the packing house unless the rows are given some distinguishing mark or number. By this plan we know just what rows are picked, and can check up the work of each picker.

Let the pickers use four-quart carriers and as soon as the baskets are filled bring them to the nearest packing shed and get their card punched before they receive any more baskets. Pickers are not allowed to take any extra baskets with them to the field.

THE ORCHARD

Wasps Attacking Fruit.

The wasps known as hornets and yellow jackets do considerable harm to ripening fruit by eating through the skin, in order to suck out the fruit juices. Much of this harm is attributed to bees, but, in almost all cases, when bees are feeding on the exuding juices they are frequenting holes made by other insects.

These wasps nest in the ground or in old trees. If the nest can be discovered, which usually means watching the insects when they fly home, the entire colony can be quickly exterminated. A gallon jug, quarter filled with water and placed next to the nest, is all that is needed. A wasp will emerge from the nest opening, perceive the jug, and fly angrily at it. The hollow sound of its buzzing, echoing from the jug, will make it enter, when it falls into the water.

Wasps are able to communicate with each other and the imprisoned wasp possibly calls to its sisters. At any rate, the colony, one by one, in the course of the day, will find its way into the jug. This system is perhaps easier than the distribution of poison on food for the wasps. If the latter method should be tried a little paris green or white arsenic may be distributed on minced meat and scattered where the wasps will find it.

Orchard Hints.

The time for pruning will soon be at hand. It is a good plan to get this orchard operation finished as soon in the fall as possible. By pruning the surplus wood is removed and the diseases taken out of the orchard so they can be destroyed and prevented from being centers of infection the following spring.

It is a good practice to look over the tree at this season and to locate the blight cankers on the large limbs and bodies of the plants so they can be removed as soon as convenient this coming winter.

October is a good month for worming the peach trees. Go over them carefully and get out the borers, paint the wounds with white lead and draw the dirt away from the roots so the weather may have a chance at the borers that were overlooked.

Where an orchard is badly infected with San Jose scale it will be necessary to spray it during November with the concentrated lime-sulphur solution. Begin this month to look up the spray pump; see that it is in good shape and that it will work. Look up the methods of making the spray materials and all such things. If you cannot find the formula, etc., drop a postal to your state experiment station.

The time to start making the next crop of fruit is right now. Don't put things off; it will be too late in the spring, and when the proper time for a particular orchard practice is past the opportunity is lost. Get busy now on next year's fruit crop. The boll weevil is here and money is going to be money next year.

LIVE STOCK

Rye for Hogs.

"I have about six acres of rye and 35 head of shotes to feed it to," writes an Indiana man. "Which would be the more profitable, to harvest and thresh the crop or to turn the hogs into the standing rye? Would they injure the young clover?"

One plan would be to turn the hogs into the rye and let them do the harvesting. That would be the cheaper and easier plan. It would perhaps be best to leave the rye stand until about the middle of August or the first of September to allow time for the beards to decay somewhat and become brittle before turning in the hogs, so there would be no danger of injury from that source. The beards are stiff and tough when the rye has just matured but they gradually soften as the grain stands.

If the hogs were allowed the run of the rye field and had access to another field for a portion of the time it is not likely that they would do much damage to the young clover. Excessive tramping and dry weather might be injurious to the clover.

Rye grain is considered to be a good feed for hogs when ground and fed in a slop. Its feeding value is rated a little below that of corn meal. Rye should not be fed alone, as it has a tendency to form a pasty mass in the animal's mouth which is not conducive to good digestion. Considering the cost of harvesting, threshing, grinding and feeding the grain it would no doubt be economical to let the hogs harvest the crop.

Water for Sheep.

Particular attention should be given the sheep in warm weather relative to their supply of water, says a raiser. Many farmers still contend that sheep can get all the water they require from the dews. This is certainly a mistaken idea, and one that is absolutely cruel, for sheep need water as much as any of the other farm animals, though they do not drink as much as some others. I suppose it is a fact that sheep can subsist on the dews for their water requirements, but they never do so well as those that have all they can drink. To do well and put on flesh, they should have a running stream of water where they can reach it.

Many sheep owners have a tendency to let the sheep take care of themselves after shearing time has passed, and there are so many other duties demanding attention. Where there are young lambs, they should be well cared for in order to make the best growth possible before marketing in the fall. They are hard to get in shape to sell when they have been forced to look out for themselves.

If one happens to have a running stream of water in the sheep pasture he may consider himself fortunate. A pond is next best, and often one is obliged to put up a few rods of fencing to inclose a pond, spring or part of a creek.

To make the most of sheep, one must give them reasonable care at least. Most of the profit lies in the success with the increase, and if they are allowed to go through the summer in a poor, scrawny condition, it will take more feed to finish them in the fall, and the ones that are kept for breeding stock will be unfit to start in the winter.

Our green pastures will help us out greatly in feeding them, and in the fall we will have our green corn and perhaps sorgum to feed, but no matter how plentiful the feed, we should not fail to supply them with clean water.

Raising Calves.

In selecting calves for future cows, do not imagine that any and all, regardless of size, build and type, will make good paying cows. It costs no more, at least not much more, to raise a good cow than to raise a scrub, writes G. A. Randall in Farm and Home. The care and feeding bestowed upon the calf determine to a great extent what the future cow will be. Beefy or shortlegged calves, or those with short bodies, should not be saved for cows; only those possessing rangy frames, should be kept.

The care and feed of the calf are all important, for here hinges, to a great extent, success or failure. The first feed should be whole milk, fresh and warm from the cow, fed morning and at night. For the first week, depending upon size, feed from two to three quarts at a ration. Underfeed, by all means, rather than overfeed during the first critical week. Overfeeding produces scours, from which no calf can again "make good." When one week old the amount should gradually be increased ,ever watchful to leave the calf hungry; at two weeks feed warm separated milk, tow hich is stirred in one handful of cornmeal, boiled to a thin gruel in water.

Increase the amount gradually until at six or eight weeks of age the calf can readily take from four to six quarts at a feed. To the milk add one pint or more of gruel. Never feed cold milk, nor on the other hand, over-warm rations. Lukewarm is about the right temperature. At this time a pinch of salt may be added twice a week.

In one corner of the pen nail a small box at a convenient height for the calf, in which place a pint of dry, whole oats. Calves are very inquisitive at this age, and soon learn to eat this king of feeds. The oats ration should not be increased until the calf is two or three months' old, but in the meantime small dabs of bright mixed hay, corn fodder, etc., may be placed in a rack easily reached. Above all feed regularly.

THE DAIRY

Cows and the Sun.

Dairy cows turned out to graze during the middle of the day in July and August, when the weather is extremely hot, with no shade nor shelter from the sun's hot rays, will invariably show a marked falling off in their milk. During these months I find it best to make a practice of turning the cows out in the early morning and late afternoon and evening but keeping them under cover during the heat of the day, says a farmer. A good dairy barn is fairly cool and if kept clean and sanitary with the open windows covered with screen there will be little annoyance from the flies. They will eat more feed and drink more cool water and consequently produce a larger quantity of good rich milk which will more than make up for the trouble and expense of extra feeding.

I have seen cows turned into the pasture without a sign of shade trees or anything else with possibly a pond or creek filled with sluggish water where they will stand and drink and fight off the flies. Such conditions as these are deplorable and are bound to result in a decreased flow in the milk which, if brought back again at all, will be at considerable expense. Good cows can be made poor milkers by such treatment. To keep the cow in the best of health and enable her to produce good pure butter fat she must have an abundance of fresh water, and if there should be any stagnant water in the pasture it had better be fenced off so the cows will not be able to reach it.

Another thing which should be given attention is the condition of the barn yard. No muck nor mud should be allowed around the yards or barn doors; such places form breeding spots for the flies. If the cows are made to walk through such places it splashes the filth up onto their udders and, if especial care is not used in cleaning the cow before milking, there will be an insanitary accumulation of this filthy sediment in the milking pail when the milking is finished. This is bound to be the means of transmitting innumerable disease germs.

For a barn lot I prefer a slightly high spot of ground that has good drainage and sloping away from the wells. If a high place is not to be had then it is possible to grade and fill in about the barn yard until suitable drainage can be had. Such work as this is best done during the less busy times of the year, but if such a low spot is found it is better to grade it up as quickly as possible then guard against any future occurence by grading in during the slack time of the year.

Fat Cows.

Can a milch cow be too fat to do well? We have come to believe that such may be the case, says one writer. Last year we had a cow of good size and also good milking capacity. About six weeks before calving we dried her off, but when feeding the cows, she looked at us so anxiously and wistfully that we did not have the heart to lessen her ration, and so continued to feed her the same ration until she calved, when she was round and fat, and would have made excellent beef.

When she dropped her calf, it was small, scrawny and weak, but very hungry and seemed to be sucking nearly all the time. Her udder looked large enough to have a pail full of milk when it was actually empty. It was soft and not swollen or caked in the least. When the calf was taken away at five days old, the cow gave only a small quantity of milk, and was a long time in giving that. The udder seemed too full of tallow to furnish any storage for milk, and it had to come directly from the milk veins about as fast as she manufactured it. When she was put on pasture, the quantity of milk increased somewhat as the season advanced, but the amount given was not nearly as much as during the season before, when she was much more lean.

Of course, every observing farmer knows that a cow should not be too poor at calving time, and that if she is in thin flesh or low condition she will not do well. But that she can be too fat we are quite certain, although such a case is not of very frequent occurrence.

Garlic in Milk.

What is the best way to remove the garlic taste in milk? This question has been asked.

Though large milk establishments have mechanical processes for taking odors out of milk and cream by means of an air blast, there is no practical method for use on dairy farms. An aerator would perhaps be of some slight advantage, but prevention is the best cure. Keeping the cows off garlicky pastures several hours before milking is the most effective means of overcoming the trouble.

One of the best ways to kill wild garlic in pastures is to turn in sheep. They like the tops, and in a few years the garlic will disappear.

POULTRY

Stunted Chicks.

Questions are often received asking what can be done with stunted chicks, and what is the reason for their being stunted, says one paper.

Stunted chicks are almost invariably the result of poor care on the part of the owner. Sometimes the fault can be traced directly to the parent stock being low in vitality, but it is usually caused by the attendant being lax in his care of the stock.

The reason why late hatched chicks are often stunted and good for nothing is that the owners fail to give them the necessary shade and protection from lice. Badly ventilated sleeping quarters are a very prodctive source of stunted chicks.

There can be no remedy for stunted fowls, unless it be the ax. They are absolutely worthless. The only cure is that of prevention. Give the fowls plenty of the right kind of nourishing food, pure water, abundant shade and afford the means of sufficient exercise.

Occasionally a chick becomes stunted because it is placed in a brooder or run with larger chicks which trample it so much that it is given a serious setback. Never mix broods of chicks of different ages.

Good strong breeding stock and proper care will eliminate stunted chicks from any flock.

Marketing Ducklings.

Too many small duck growers make little or no profit from their year's labor, simply because they are ignorant of the proper time to market their ducklings. Success comes only by feeding the ducks all they can eat from the time they are hatched until they are 10 weeks old and then sending them right away to market.

If the ducklings are hatched early, so the top prices may be secured, they can be sold when nine weeks old. But never keep ducklings that are to be marketed longer than 12 weeks, no matter how backward they are. After this period the ducklings begin to grow their adult plumage and rapidly lose in weight and therefore will not be fit to kill until they are 18 or 20 weeks old.

It is necessary to force your ducklings to the greatest possible extent. If they are not ready for market in 10 weeks, and have to be kept 10 weeks longer you either will make no profit or lose on the bargain. At the older age they will not bring nearly as much as green ducks and will have cost you nearly twice their worth.

Red Mites.

The red mite is the worst enemy the poutryman has to contend with, and the very hardest one to fight. This pest is very small and normally is grayish in color, but, more often, it presents a deep red color, because of the blood with which it is filled.

Unless very numerous, the mites are seldom found on the hens. The pests work on the hens at night, filling their bodies with blood, and hide beneath the perches, and in cracks and crevices near the roosting quarters during the day.

Whitewash is not very effective in fighting the red mite. A better spraying material is coal oil emulsion. This is made by dissolving half a bar of laundry soap in hot water and adding half a gallon of coal oil. This mixture can be diluted with five gallons of water. The emulsion is best applied with a spray-pump, for the reason that the pump will put the fluid in cracks and crevices that could not be reached with a brush.

The job of spraying must be very thoroughly done. Some of the mites will likely escape the first spraying, and for this reason it is advisable to repeat the spraying ina few days, and again in a week, to destroy the mites that hatch from eggs.

Corn for Layers.

Under usual market conditions corn is one of the most economical feeds for laying hens, and can well be used to a very large extent in their ration. However, corn must be supplemented with a netrogenous feed, such as meat scrap or skim milk, if good results are to be obtained from its use. Recent experiments show that hens fed a ration composed of 87.2 per cent corn and 12.8 per cent meat scrap produced eggs cheaper than hens given a greater number of feeds.

FARM BRIEFS

Turnips require a rich soil, and grow best on freshly-broken land. They may be sown broadcast after some other crop has been removed, generally during July or August. They should grow rapidly in rich, sandy soil free from fresh manure. About one ounce of seed will be required for 150 feet of drill, and two pounds to the acre, if in drills.

Burn the brush in the orchard and put the ashes around the trees.

Stack the wheat as soon as possible after cutting it. This retains its color, the straw becomes brittle and hard so that nearly every kernel is saved by the threshers. There is a heavy loss in threshing from the shock.

To get the best use of the gladiolus flower stalks, cut when the first flowers open and place in water. They will often last a week or so when this is done.

Maple and other seeds ripening now may be sown at once.

Alabama has over 2,200 dipping vats, of which about one-fourth were built last March. Nine counties are waging a systematic campaign against the cattle tick, and have already dipped over 35,000 cattle this year.

Save a half hour at the close of the day for work in the garden. It cannot be better employed.

Stop the churn when the granules of butter are the size of popped corn kernels. Strain the buttermilk through a fine strainer and wash the butter with cold salt water.

Watch the rose bushes for slugs and mildew.

A hose long enough to reach from the well to the garden is a great savor of backache in a dry time. Carrying water by hand is hard work. Let the pump do the job for you.

Insist that your buyer candle and grade your eggs and that he pay a premium for "firsts" over "seconds." You cannot afford to produce the best and take a flat "case-count" price along with the producers of small, dirty, stale, inferior eggs.

Don't let the children handle dead flies, they carry disease germs just the same as when alive.

A dust bath is just as essential to the comfort of poultry as the bathtub is to you. Put a box of finely sifted dirt or sand in the henhouse.

Move the growing chicks out into colony houses placed along the edge of a cornfield. A range over meadow, pasture or stubble, with the growing corn for shade ,and protection from hawks and crows, gives ideal growing conditions.

Soft fresh dirt is an insurance against leg weakness in chicks.

Farmers should remember that in sowing peas they must be cut with a mower. Mowing machines run better if the land is smooth. By using a harrow on the land it can be easily put in good condition for the mower. In cutting peas on rough land it is hard on the driver, the mower and the stock.

Selling off land till all debts are canceled and little or no hired help needed has saved a good home for many a worthy family who, had they clung to the big farm, would have lost all.

Make another sowing of peas, beans and sweet corn.

Do not keep unnecessary male birds. An extra hen eats no more and may lay eggs.

Has the small boy on the farm a garden or acre of corn all his own to do with as he desires?

Select only the best potatoes for planting.

Tea and Coffee For Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

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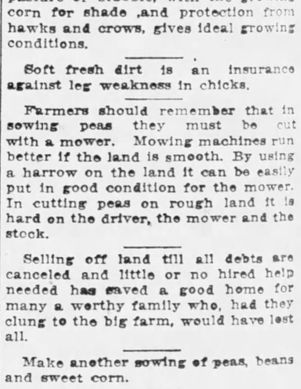

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PITTSBURGH WHITE WINGS AND LABORERS ON STRIKE

Demand Abolition of Uniforms and Wage Increase.

Pittsburgh, July 26.—Eight hundred and fifty street sweepers, teamsters, park laborers and chauffeurs, employes of the city, who have been organized into a local union of the American Federation of Labor, struck today for an increase in wages, and the abolition of white uniforms for sweepers.

Their statement to the public says they now receive an average of $2.40 for an eight-hour day and work only 286 days in the year. They want an increase of five cents an hour.

Soon after the men went out the city administration made an appeal to the drivers of street ushing machines to keep them in operation because of infantile paralysis and the desire of the health department to have all streets washed regularly. The men are expected to give their answer tonight.

One of the newer vacuum bottles can be taken entirely apart for cleaning.

LINER ESCAPES BY FIRING ON SUBMARINE

Italian Steamer Puts U-Boat to Flight.

Rome, July 29. — The big, new Italian passenger liner Re d'Italia has been attacked by a German submarine on her present voyage to New York, but escaped owing to the fact that she was armed.

The Italian ministry of marine gave news of the attack in an official statement issued today.

The following official report was made on the incident:

"A submarine attacked the Re d'Italia while proceeding to New York. The steamship opened fire and finally escaped."

The Re d'Italia is one of the newest ships in the Italian-New York service. She is owned by the Lloyds-Sabota line. In accordance with a ruling of the Italian ministry of marine made some time ago, she is armed with two guns for defensive purposes.

More than 235,000 miles of telegraph cable underlie the oceans of the world.

REBUFFS WILSON AND LANDS JOB

Judge Clarke's Refusal to Meet President Wins Latter's Support.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, July 29.—Attorney General Gregory is telling an interesting story of how Judge John H. Clarke, recently named for the United States Supreme bench, passed up an opportunity to meet the President rather than miss the weekly meeting with his naturalized Americans at Cleveland.

The Attorney General had asked Judge Clarke to confer with him. The purpose was to "look him over" for the Supreme bench, but Judge Clarke did not know it at the time. After the talk had enhanced the good opinion the Attorney General had previously formed of the Ohio jurist he expressed a desire to have Judge Clarke remain over for a day and see the President.

Declines to Meet Wilson.

Judge Clarke declined, saying that he had such an important engagement in Cleveland that he could not comply.

The Attorney General was somewhat interested to know the nature of an engagement so important that it would prevent a man from meeting the President when the opportunity was open to him. When he inquired and learned that it was Judge Clarke's weekly meeting with his wards, the "American citizens" he had coined in his naturalization court, the Attorney General hardly knew whether to be piqued or amused. When he told the President about it the President said that a man who attached more importance to social service than he did to social amenities was the man he was looking for for the bench.

Didn't Know Etiquette.

It has long been a standing rule of Washington official and social etiquette that a White House invitation cannot be declined. It amounts to a command, the social mentors say.

Judge Clarke for sometime past since he has been on the bench has given a reception to the naturalized Americans turned out by his court at Cleveland and at these receptions serves lunch and hands out hints on patriotism and how to be a good American. He felt he could not disappoint his wards.

WILSON NAMES CREDITS BOARD

One of Four Nominated Will Be Designated as Commissioner.

Washington, July 28. — President Wilson has appointed Charles E. Lobdell, of Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris, Philadelphia; William S. A. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., members of the farm loan board for the new federal loan system created by the rural credits act of July 17.

The secretary of the treasury is ex officio chairman of the board. One of the members nominated will be designated by the President as the farm loan commissioner.

The farm loan board will be the executive officers of a new bureau in the United States treasury department, where it will have offices. The new board will meet within a fortnight and will make a tour of the country in August to decide the boundaries of the 12 farm loan districts that are to be created, and select the cities which will be the centers of the farm loan activities of the system in each particular district.

Mr. Lobdell has been a banker in Great Bend for the last five years. He is a well known politician. He formerly was judge of the thirty-third judicial district, comprising nine counties of western Kansas.

Mr. Norris, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been successively a newspaper man, a lawyer and a banker.

Mr. Smith, a farmer by occupation for the last year, has been an expert in farm practice in the department of agriculture here, and has had extensive experience in farming problems.

Mr. Quick, until a few months ago, was editor of Farm and Fireside, and, for many years, has devoted himself to a study of rural credits and other farm problems.

Lobdell and Smith are Republicans, and Norris and Quick Democrats.

St. Louis, July 27.—The Republic announced today that, in order to meet increased cost of production, the price of the Daily Republic on and after August 1 will be three cents and the Sunday Republic five cents.

TROUBLED WITH LITTLE PIMPLES

Face, Hands and Head Full. Itching and Burning, Hair Fell Out. In 2 Months Completely

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I was troubled with little red pimples. My face, hands, and head were full of them and a little on my body.

The pimples would get white on top and then break open and a clear white matter would run out. This would cause so much itching and burning that I sometimes thought I would turn crazy. My hair came out and became thin, lifeless, and dry.

"A friend told me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In two months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Madeline Lukity, Route 5, Brown City, Mich., February 20, 1916.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, July 24.—Senate—Senator Page urged passage of vocational educational bill. Continued consideration of army appropriation bill. Confirmed the nomination of John H. Clarke as associate justice of the supreme court.

House—No session.

Tuesday, July 25.—Senate—Senator Martine's resolution urging clemency for Roger Casement referred to foreign relations committee. Resumed debate on army appropriation bill. Agreed to conference report on bill to establish national park on islands of Hawaii and Maui.

House — Representative Gardner, Mass., introduced resolution asking facts as to national guard organizations short of minimum peace strength sent to border. Resolution introduced by Chairman Padgett, of naval committee to expedite appropriation bill to conference Thursday. Adjourned until Thursday.

Wednesday, July 26.—Senate—Senator Kern gave notice of caucus decision to consider child labor bill before adjournment. Resumed debate on army appropriation bill.

House—No session.

Tursday, July 27.—Senate—Resumed debate on army appropriation bill, carrying $314,000,000. Passed bill providing additional United States judge for Montana. Took up District of Columbia appropriation bill.

House—Naval committee voted to disagree to senate increases in naval appropriation bill and to recommend sending the measure to conference. Passed resolution continuing through August last year's supply bills pending enactment of the new appropriation measures. Chairman Padgett of the naval committee reported naval bill, recommending disagreement to all senate amendments. Adjourned until Saturday.

Friday, July 28.—Senate—Resumed debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Conference began on naval appropriation bill.

House—No session.

Saturday, July 2.—Senate—Resolution adopted urging that clemency be shown for Irish political prisoners.

House—Army appropriation bill as amended by senate was sent to conference. Representative Gardner declared it inadequate. Speeches were made by North Carolina members in tribute to the late Senator Vance whose statue was recently unveiled at the capitol.

U. S. SENATE VOTE ASKS CLEMENCY FOR CASEMENT

Directs President to Transmit Expression to Britain.

Washington, July 29.—By a vote of 46 to 19 the senate today adopted a resolution directing President Wilson to transmit to the British government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish political prisoners.

By its action, the senate overturned the report of a majority of its foreign relations committee and followed a course outlined in a minority report made by Chairman Stone and Senators O'Gormann and Pittman.

APPAM AWARDED TO THE BRITISH

Federal Court at Norfolk Holds German Captors Lost Legal Claim.

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill today decided the libel proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew, which brought her here.

The court held that the German government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew on last February 1 brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

"The court's conclusion," the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of a crew, which she cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be and remain in these waters; that she, as between her captors and owners, to all practical intents and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores, and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this court should award, irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the court of the imperial government of the German empire, and it will be so ordered."

A PROBLEM FOR WASHINGTON

Washington, July 28.—The federal court's decision, holding for the British owners in the Appam case confronts the United States government with deciding what to do with Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew which brought in the ship, after one of the most thrilling chapters in the sea history of the war.

Generally speaking, Lieutenant Berg and his men are regarded as part of Germany's naval forces, and if that view were carried out to its conclusion they would have to be interned for the war, with the crews of the two other German commerce raiders, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, at the Norfolk navy yard.

State department officials expect the court's decision, which will be carried through to the supreme court on appeal, and disposition of the German crew must be decided while proceedings are pending. If appeal is taken the ship would remain in custody of the federal court.

When the Appam came in her German captors declared that rather than surrender the prize to the British they would take her outside the three-mile limit and sink her. The federal court, however, has taken possession of the ship and any attempt to move her undoubtedly would be questioned.

BERLIN IS GOAL, ASSERTS DERBY

Will Make the Kaiser Homeless if They Catch Him.

London, July 27.—The supreme confidence that begets victory was the most conspicuous thing about the British army in France observed by Lord Derby, under war secretary, who has just returned from the front. In giving his impressions of the work being done by the British troops, Lord Derby said to the International News Service:

"I never saw such absolute confidence, not only among the officers, but in all grades from the general down. The spirit is magnificent. The men who 15 months ago were in counting houses, are today the finest kind of soldiers."

Lord Derby paid tribute to the Prussians, who he said are fighting like "tigers." However, the spirit of the Germans is not comparable with that of the British, the under war secretary added.

Asked regarding the length of the war, Lord Derby said that nobody could name a specific time, but that the next few weeks would see great things accomplished.

"What will you do with the kaiser if you get him?" Lord Derby was asked.

"Cannot say, but I can promise you he won't be able to do any more harm. But we have got to get him first," he replied.

"When the British get to Bapaume, will they rest there before beginning a new offensive?"

"We will not rest until we get to Berlin."

Lord Derby made an earnest plea for American help in ending what he termed "German kultur." In this connection he said:

"We want America in with us, not necessarily in the war itself, but after it is over, to help to put an end to this thing called German kultur."

WASHINGTON EXPECTS CARRANZA TO RESIGN

Thinks He Will Pave the Way to Become Candidate.

Washington, July 31.—The reported intention of General Carranza to retire as first chief so that he may become a candidate for the presidency conforms to the expectations of officials here, who have understood he would follow that course as soon as conditions in Mexico warranted the holding of a national election.

Such a retirement, it is expected, would be merely nominal and would not mean any actual change in the directing authority of the Mexico City government. Under the Mexican Constitution Carranza would be ineligible as a presidential candidate unless he relinquished his military position.

THREE CRUSHED TO DEATH IN COLLAPSE OF CAFE

Hagerstown, Md., July 26. — Two women and one man lost their lives when the Vivian restaurant caved in after the walls had been weakened by a cloudburst.

The Son of Tarzan

by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

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Continued from First Page

scientists; nor is it of any moment to us, other than that it led the ship to a certain island off the coast of Africa after Alexis Paulvitch had been taken aboard.

The ship lay at anchor off the coast for several weeks. The monotony of life aboard her became trying for the crew. They went often ashore, and finally Paulvitch asked to accompany them—he, too, was tiring of the blighting sameness of existence upon the ship.

The island was heavily timbered. Dense jungle ran down almost to the beach. The scientists were far inland, prosecuting their search for the valuable commodity that native rumor upon the mainland had led them to believe might be found here in marketable quantity.

The ship's company fished, hunted, and explored. Paulvitch shuffled up and down the beach, or lay in the shade of the great trees that skirted it.

One day, as the men were gathered at a little distance, inspecting the body of a panther that had fallen to the gun of one of them who had been hunting inland, Paulvitch lay sleeping beneath his tree. He was awakened by the touch of a hand upon his shoulder.

With a start, he sat up to see a huge anthropoid ape squatting at his side, inspecting him intently.

The Russian was thoroughly frightened. He glanced toward the sailors—they were a couple of hundred yards away.

Again the ape plucked at his shoulder, jabbering plaintively. Paulvitch saw no menace in the inquiring gaze, or in the attitude of the beast. He got slowly to his feet. The ape rose at his side.

Half doubled, the man shuffled cautiously away toward the sailors. The ape moved with him, taking one of his arms. They had come almost to the little knot of men before they were seen, and by this time Paulvitch had become assured that the beast meant him no harm. The animal evidently was accustomed to the association of human beings.

It occurred to the Russian that the ape represented considerable and certain money value, and before they reached the sailors he had decided that he should be the one to profit by it.

When the men looked up and saw the oddly paired couple shuffling toward them, they were filled with amazement and started on a run toward the two. The ape showed no sign of fear. Instead, he grasped each sailor by the shoulder and peered long and earnestly into his face. Having inspected them all, he returned to Paulvitch's side, disappointment written strongly upon his countenance and in his carriage.

The men were delighted with him. They gathered about, asking Paulvitch many questions and examining his companion. The Russian told them that the ape was his—nothing further would he offer, but kept harping continually upon the same theme. "The ape is mine. The ape is mine."

Tiring of Paulvitch, one of the men essayed a pleasantry. Circling about behind the ape, he prodded the anthropoid in the back with a pin.

Like a flash the beast wheeled upon its tormentor, and, in the brief instant of turning, the placid, friendly animal was metamorphosed to a frenzied demon of rage.

The broad grin that had sat upon the sailor's face as he perpetrated his little joke, froze to an expression of terror. He attempted to dodge the long arms that reached for him, but, failing, drew a knife that hung at his belt.

The ape tore the weapon from the man's grasp with a single wrench and flung it to one side; then his yellow fangs were buried in the sailor's shoulder.

With sticks and knives the man's companions fell upon the beast, while Paulvitch danced around the cursing snarling pack mumbling and screaming pleas and threats. He saw his visions of wealth rapidly dissipating before the weapons of the sailors.

The ape, however, proved no easy victim to the superior numbers that seemed fated to overwhelm him. Rising from the sailor who had precipitated the battle, he shook his giant shoulders, freeing hiself from two of the men that were clinging to his back, and with mighty blows of his open palms felled one after another of his attackers, leaping hither and thither with the agility of a small monkey.

The fight had been witnessed by the captain and mate, who were just landing from the Marjorie W.; and Paulvitch saw these two now running forward with drawn revolvers, while the to sailors who had brought, them ashore trailed at their heels. The ape stood looking about him at the havoc he had wrought; but whether he was awaiting a renewal of the atack, or was deliberating which of his foes he should exterminate first, Paulvitch could not guess.

What he could guess, however, was that the moment the two officers came within firing distance of the beast, they would put an end to him in short order unless something were done, and done quickly, to prevent.

The ape had made no move to attack the Russian; but even so, the man was none too sure of what might happen were he to interfere with the savage beast, now thoroughly aroused to rage, and with the smell of new-spilled blood fresh in his nostrils. For an instant he hesitated, and then again there rose before him the dreams of affluence which this great anthropoid would doubtless turn to realities once Paulvitch had landed him safely in some great metropolis like London.

The captain was shouting to him now to stand aside so he might have a shot at the animal; but, instead, Paulvitch shuffled to the ape's side, and though the man's hair quivered at the roots, he mustered his fear and laid hold of the animal's arm.

"Come!" he commanded, and tugged to pull the beast from among the sailors, many of whom were now sitting up in wide-eyed fright, or were crawling away from their conqueror upon hands and knees.

Slowly the ape permitted itself to be led to one side, nor did it show the slightest indication of a desire to harm the Russian. The captain came to a halt a few paces from the odd pair.

"Get aside, Sabrov!" he commanded. "I'll put that brute where he wont' chew up any more able seamen!"

"It was not his fault, captain," pleaded Paulvitch. "Please don't shoot him. The men started it—they attacked him first. You see, he's perfectly gentle—and he is mine—he is mine—he is mine! I won't let you kill him!" he concluded, as his half-wrecked mentality pictured anew the pleasure that money could buy in London—money that he could not hope to possess without some such windfall as the ape represented.

The captain lowered his weapon.

"The men started it, did they?" he repeated. "How about that?" and he turned toward the sailors, who had by this time picked themselves from the ground, none of them much the worse for his experience, except the fellow who had been the cause of it, and who would doubtless nurse a sore shoulder for a week or so.

"Simpson done it," said one of the men. "He stuck a pin into the monk from behind, and the monk got him—which served him bloomin' well right—an' he got the rest of us, too, for which I can't blame him, since we all jumped him to once."

The captain looked at Simpson, who sheepishly admitted the truth of the allegation; then he stepped over to the ape as though to discover for himself the sort of temper the beast possessed. But it was noticeable that he kept his revolver cocked and leveled as he did so.

However, he spoke soothingly to the animal who squatted at the Russian's side, looking first at one and then another of the sailors.

As the captain approached him, the ape half rose and waddled forward to meet him. Upon his countenance was the same strange, searching expression that had marked his scrutiny of each of the sailors he had first encountered. He came quite close to the officer and laid a paw upon one of the man's shoulders, studying his face intently for a long moment; then came the expression of disapointment, accompanied by what was almost a human sigh, as he turned away to peer in the same curious fashion in to the faces of the mate and the two sailors who had arrived with the officers.

In each instance he sighed and passed on, returning at length to Paulvitch's side, where he squatted down once more; thereafter evinding little or no interest in any of the other men, and apparently forgetful of his recent battle with them.

To Be Continued.

ARABS CAPTURE YEMBO, TURKISH STRONGHOLD

Extend Operations Recently Begun at Mecca.

London, July 31.—An Arab force dispatched to the Hejas coast of the Red sea, after the fall of Jeddah has captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, says a dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Co. The troops in the Turkish garrison were made prisoners and guns and munitions were captured.

Apparently, the dispatch adds, the grand sherif of Mecca is putting his house in order. He is arranging for the publication of a weekly official journal, whereby news and opinions may be conveyed to the people. He has appointed an Arab to collect the customs at Jeddah, has doctors to study hygiene in the army and has named a competent police instructor.

The grand sherif of Mecca, the chief magistrate of the Holy City, proclaimed his independence of Ottoman rule early in June and was supported by Arab tribes in the west and central parts of Arabia. The sherif began operations about June 9 and in a short time captured the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and the town of Taif. Yembo is the Red sea port of the city of Medina, which lies 125 miles to the west. Yembo is situated on a low, sandy and bare tract and has a sheltered harbor. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the Holy Cities of Arabia.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7869—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. The stylish and youthful over-blouse effect is cleverly suggested in this design, which has the collar and vest in one piece and in contrasting color. The fronts are gathered at the shoulder seams and stitched to the waist trimmed with buttons in groups. Roll cuffs on the short sleeves match the collar. The skirt is cut in six gores.

7870—Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The making of this dress is certainly not a problem of skill nor of cost. It is in one piece from the shoulder to the lower edge; the style feature is the pocket stitched to each front, below a "piece - belt" which is tacked over fine plaits to confine smartness to the model; the closing is with buttons from neck to hem.

7864—Ladies' Night Gown.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Your choice of a night gown with the "different effect" will narrow down to the one in the picture, if you like the kimono style. The sack yoke, to which the body part of this gown is gathered, promises a comfortable fit and two small tucks running to narrow yoke depth in each front, shape that part of the garment.

7902—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in one size. The progressive housekeeper who may have no scruples about giving "dress credit" to an apron that serves for both in hot weather, will decide to have this one, which is made in one piece and slips on over the head. A smart pocket is the continuation of a strap stitched to either side of the belt which divides the waist and skirt sections and which buttons in front.

7868—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Here we have the identical kind of a dressing sacque that many women have been hoping for. Either a permanent or removable collar may be used and long or short sleeves made. A box plait is simulated by making a backward turning tuck in the right front, which overlaps the left in closing.

7909—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A decidedly clever suggestion of the jumper style is offered in this frock which may be a party dress or graduation dress if developed in batiste, organdie, Georgette crepe and similar sheer and dainty fabrics. Over the blouse with a gathered, low neck a 5-in. ribbon girdle is fitted; it has shirrings, 1 in. apart and its ends meet at the back.

7867—Children's Apron.

Cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. An apron is a necessary play garment for the toddler and has a big part in an enjoyable vacation for the school girl. The one illustrated will dress the girl and protect the dress as you may require. The design allows you to choose between making the body and sleeve sections in one piece or making the apron without sleeves.

7872—Ladies' Yoke Shirt.

Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt cannot escape the notice of the woman who likes the yoke effect in a novel way, in a garment for practical wear. In this design there are four gores; their arrangement gives a broad, panel front, clearly defined by side stitched seams. At back the garment is gathered to a yoke in curved outline, one side of it overlapping the other and finished with a single button.

7874—Children's Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. A very good idea for a dress in gingham, ramie linen, chambray, lawn, percale and Indian head, is this one in the picture. The V neck is a summertime necessity; it is daintily bound with wash braid or other preferred trimming; the short sleeves are also cool and comfortable for the warm days they are finished of material which is headed with the braid used as a finishing for the neck.

7890—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 in. bust measure. Prominently favoring the popular frill, this waist has the shoulder fronts gathered. The "something odd" is given with trimming bands in contrasting note, on the collar, frill and down the center front where the visible closing is made. Long or short sleeves may be used.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

EXECUTION OF BRITON BY TEUTONS MAY INVOLVE U. S.

Washington, July 28.—Germany's execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a brutal violation of international law likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels, it was in effect an attack, and Capt. Fryatt, in making a counter-attack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

The United States government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly because of the bearing it may have upon the difficula problems involved in submarine warfare, which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war, because it is charged with the care of interests of prisoners on both sides. Reprisals by the allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States, since the last assurances that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provision for sofety of passengers and crews.

Authorities on international law agfree that teh justice or injustice of the shooting of Capt Fryatt depends entirely upon the circumstances under which he headed his vessel for the submarine. If the submarine attacked or was about to attack him, he had the right to counter-attack; if he was seeking out an enemy vessel for attack, he placed himself in the class of a criminal subject to summary execution upon capture.

The question involved in this case has been clouded by the belligerent charges and counter-charges concerning the conduct of submarine warfare and the allied efforts to exterminate the German submarines. Germany claims British merchan ships have orders from the admiralty to ram any enemy submarine sighted and that the masters of ships carrying out such orders are pirates.

Officers here point out that the United States has taken the position that the master of any merchant vessel who sees a submarine approaching has from the very nature of the submarine method of warfare, the right to presume that he is about to be attacked. Consequently, it is argued, he has the right, in turn,, to forestall that attack by himself ramming or firing to defend himself.

American naval officers hold that the piratical character of a ship is determined entirely by the purpose of her cruise. The view of the navy that a merchant ship engaged in her regular line of duties cannot be classed as a pirate, even though she deliberately leaves her course to attack.

BRITISH CAPTAIN EXECUTED

Berlin, July 28.—By wireless to Sayville.—Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

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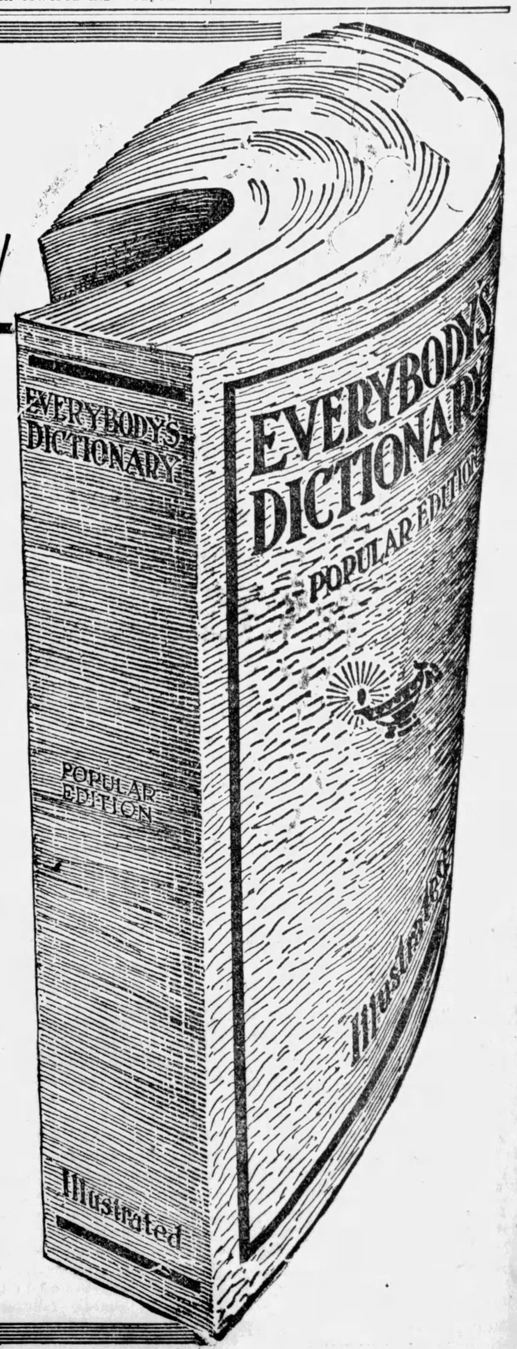

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

President Wilson says he admires the average man. And he certainly does, else he would not have filled all the cabinet positions with him.

The farmers shriek for husky fellows, who're sound in wind and limb and bellows.—Walt Mason.

Can't rave 'em this year. They'll all be busy on the political stump.

End-of-the-world prophets give one nothing to look forward to with anticipations of joy.

War is ruthless. Take Villa's case—if he ever goes back to the business of stealing horses the loss of one leg will be a handicap. Never again can life be the same to him.

Nobody would like to see Mexico whip our new army into shape.

How things have changed. If he had it to do over, Paul Revere would take his famous ride on a motorcycle.

The next shark that attacks an American will be considered deliberately unfriendly.

No matter how brisk the matrimonial market in June and July, always there are many pretty remnants left after the rush is over.

The allies are not marching on. They're forging ahead.

Speaking of making history, butting into Mexican affairs will make a few interesting, if not thrilling, chapters.

Many Democratic candidates for re-election to congress are beginning to wonder in their curious way, if President Wilson's coattails are going to be strong enough to pull them through.

Looking for the pork in a can of pork and beans is a mild indoor sport.

Man seems to have been born with an antagonism toward taxes.

The President would be pleased to have congress quit and go home in a good humor.

"We can't lose," says the kaiser. Sounds like the fellow who is selling mining stock.

Every man thinks he can paint as well as a painter, and every girl can.

In all the advice we have read for the proper care of children, we have found nothing which recommends taking the baby to the movies.

Many an modest consumer develops into an earnest drinker.

Anybody who can conceal his ignorance is pretty smart.

Our notion of music is that the robin can beat the cicada singing.

Since ex-Presidents have solved the problem of taking care of themselves, let's add a third to the list.

President Wilson now thinks he is going to fight an offensive campaign, but he'll be "digging in" before the summer's ended.

A blacklist is not combustible, but it may have a comeback in its mechanism.

Sharks should make popular a revival of the old song which advised daughter to hang her clothes on a hickory limb and not go near the water.

Man can do many foolish things when the weather is hot and be forgiven.

Pity the poor fellows who have to rely upon politics for their quickened emotions.

It doesn't seem possible that Carranza will be foolish enough to surround Villa.

Hoosiers may well rejoice that they have paid loving tribute to James Whitcomb Riley while he was living. One can imagine that his last days were made sweet with kindly thoughts of his people.

Evidently a mistake was made in fixing a definite date for the fall of Verdun.

Half the world is trying to crowd into a street car ahead of the other half.

One might get the notion that the Scotch regiments in France are fighting for the freedom of the knees.

Mr. Wilson is going to ask Mr. Hughes a lot of questions, thus bringing into the campaign his schoolmaster's mind. Why not also have a spelling bee?

James Whitcomb Riley will live as long as Orphant Annie.

Probably any man who happened to feel the need of excitement could get himself thrown out of any woman's club by remarking, sort o' casually, that Emerson never said anything that amounted to much.

Those misguided persons in this country who are forever trying to blow up somebody with bombs should read the Declaration of Independence again.

Among the pathetic incidents of life is that of a girl trying to divide her affections between a young man and her dog, so neither will feel hurt.

Perhaps you think you are not lucky, but you are. No man-eating shark has devoured you yet.

It might be noted that the purchase of that $400 bathtub marked the beginning of Villa's downfall.

Mexican soldiers get four cents a day, whether they earn it or not.

Good Times for the Wheat Grower.

The American wheat crop of 1916 will fail, from all present signs, to come within two or three hundred million bushels of last year's crop. The reduction in the Canadian crop is estimated to be a third. In Germany, England and France, the yield will fall far short of production in peace years. Argentina has a big surplus, but much of it must perish for lack of means to get it to market.

So in spite of the fact that there is an enormous quantity of old wheat still on hand, the American farmer can postpone his worries as to low prices. They are not going to come this year. Even in case of a declaration of peace, they may not come next year. The consumption of wheat in Europe will continue high while the prospects for production rule low. It will take months to get the producers back to the soil, such as are capable of producing. It will take many more months to readjust shipping, to bring it to the stage where it will be grateful for the returns on low frieghts.

The end of the era of high wheat is not in sight.

The Deadliest of the Weapons.

The most effective weapon in the European war has been the machine gun. Repeatedly you read praises of it from the pens of military experts. In many of the battles, it has completely offset the effect of long bombardment with guns of heavy calibre. It has held trenches after waves of infantry charges. It has saved armies on the retreat. At Ypres, where battle was chronic for months, it turned the scale time after time. At Verdun, it has made gains and advances the most costly that any army has ever had to pay for uncertain victories.

Has the United States profited by this experience? There is no sign that it has. The defense of Columbus had machine guns, but they jammed during the raid. The excuse was made that they were of delicate mechanism and, on account of the darkness, became jammed. Is it conceivable that the Germans and the French would retain such weapons longer than it would take time to throw them away? At Carrizal our troopers had no machine rifle. But the Mexicans had. The result was a massacre. In the distribution of the guns, the troops in the Philippines still have more of them than the troops at home, though there is no present threat at all of trouble in the islands. A number of machine gun companies have been organized in the militia. We have heard of only one that has received its guns. This is an Illinois organization whose weapons were the gifts of private citizens.

To depend upon ordinary rifles as a defense against a modern army would be as sensible as if the Indians had remained true to the bow and arrow after firearms became obtainable. The Indian had the wisdom to seize upon powder and shot the minute he could. Have our powers in the war department less intelligence than the red man had?

The Government Armor Plant.

It would be the height of folly for the government to undertake the manufacture of all war munitions. To do that, it would have to build large factories, equip them with expensive machinery, organize their personnel, and then maintain them in idleness nine-tenths of the time.

But it is a wise thing for the government to manufacture some of its war materials. This establishes competition where there is likely to be monopoly. It saves the government from the necessity of accepting the inevitable in the shape of extortionate prices. Consider armor plate, for example. The manufacturers made a price for this government far above that made for a European country and far above what the administrative officers at Washington thought they should have to pay. It required a threat to build a publicly owned armor making plant to bring the prices down. It will probably require the existence of a government plant to keep Uncle Sam from being gouged.

It is said that the government cannot make armor as cheaply as a private plant can. This is doubtless true. But in the long run, the government will save money by simply having the means to avoid extortion. This armor plant will serve further as a warning to all munitions makers that the day is gone by in which it is the correct thing to pick Uncle Sam's pockets. A precedent has been made. It will be an easy thing in the future to build factories with the people's money whenever some corporation thinks it can dictate prices to Uncle Sam's buyers.

Warned and Yet Surprised.

One of the astonishing things connected with the revelations of the country's military unfitness is that folks should be astonished about them.

They have been told for months and months that the war department lacked the commonest articles for the outfitting of reserves. Yet it is treated as a piece of sensational news that troops are sent south dressed in woolens, that there are not shoes for the soldiers, that machine gun companies haven't had a chance to see what machine guns look like, that cavalrymen have no horses and may not have them for weeks to come.

The people have been warned that the militia was badly off in the matter of officers. But the stories of drilling in the mud of Brownsville, laying out of camps without provision for water, oppressions in the assignments of guards, failures to draw rations waiting to be drawn, desertions, sickness, threatening courts martial—all these are treated as scandals clean out of anyone's reckoning or ability to forecast.

More has been recited in congress as to our unpreparedness than anywhere else. Nevertheless, congressmen are leaping to their feet and demanding investigations and punishments. Who should have known better than they what would come when a citizen army was called into the field? Who should have known better than they what happened when the levies of the Civil and Spanish wars were brought together? Are we to believe that, like Henry Ford, the average congressman hates and despises history?

Not a thing has happened that the nation was not warned would happen. The nation ought to consider that with the most solemn gravity. It gives the country a glimpse, a blurred glimpse, of what would happen if the militiamen, as unprepared as they've demonstrated themselves to be, were called out to deal with a powerful and ruthless enemy.

Ingratitude.

The Democrats complain that the Mexican muddle was an inheritance from the Taft administration. So it was. But the Democrats have no just reason to complain about anything. In the matter of inheritances, they have been astonishingly lucky.

The federal reserve act about which the St. Louis platform boasts so loudly, was of Republican origin. It was developed, and against Democratic opposition, in a Republican congress. The only task the Democrats had to perform was to give it a new name, alter its phraseology a little, put on a few decorations and pass it. The rural credits bill had its beginning under a Republican administration. The chief propagandist for the measure was Myron Herrick, of Ohio, a Republican. The tariff commission idea was born in a Republican congress. The federal trade commission plan sprang from the same source. The conservation policies have the same paternity.

For the Democrats to murmur against the Mexican legacy is as if an heir to a million dollars should be resentful because one of the terms of the will required him to care for a spavined carriage horse.

Riley.

It is not enough to say that James Whitcomb Riley was the most American of poets. He came near to being the most human of poets.

Riley wrote of human beings in the most simple of their aspects, their loves and passions, their sorrows and joys, their little triumphs and their most pitiful failures. He chose, for the most part, to use the Hoosier dialect. But translated into any language or dialect, the poems would have been as fundamentally human. They would have expressed the longings of the French peasant boy as much as the dreams of the small boy in an Indiana town. They would have exposed the soul of the Russian, the Serb or the Bavarian as clearly and directly as certainly they portraitured the folks of the American middle west.

Riley was a possession that any land would have been proud to boast. He left an inheritance of incalculable worth to his race.

Pork in New Form.

There was been an uncommon amount of theorizing about the problem of flood control, a surprising amount of undigested thought and unintelligent discussion. Only where it has been attacked as a local difficulty has any body of engineers studied it thoroughly. Among the multitudinous commissions which congress has appointed, none has been set at the task of solving the question for all the country.

Nevertheless, the House of Representatives has passed a fifty million dollar appropriation bill to control floods according to a particular scheme and for the benefit of just one section. The measure is now before the senate.

Considering the way that the House has handled the subject, the country is justified in believing that congress is not so much concerned about preventing flood destruction as it is in making a money grant to some section or some interests which will be helpful to congressmen in the coming election. In short, the present bill is a pork barrel bill.

The senate should e made to understand that the country is opposed to this scheme of pouring money down a rat hole.

Coming back home makes a nice vacation.

The New Courage.

In the old wars, soldiers met face to face, hacked at one another with their short swords, drove at one another with long spears, used sabres and bayonets and firearms of small range. This close contact developed its own kind of courage. Men were sustained in the battle by a terrible fury and energy.

A new kind of courage is required in modern warfare. Much of the fighting is done without seeing the enemy at all. Irvin Cobb has told of coming upon a German battery that, after six weeks of war, had not yet actually sighted the French against which it hourly was firing huge shells. Yet that battery had lost more than half its men from shots the unseen enemy had planted. In the trench fighting, shrapnel showered from hidden guns, bombs thrown by hands unobserved sailed over the defenses, always there was the chance of death from hidden sharpshooters. When the trench fighting is broken by an offensive movement, there is a long period of terrible cannonading to be endured stoically. Then the defenders' opportunity comes. They mow the charging infantry with machine guns hidden and protected.

In such warfare, there is little of the old fury and activity to fan courage to high heat. The soldier must acquire a valor that is operative in an atmosphere which is filled with death that cannot be seen, that cannot be struggled with. It speaks for the hardihood of men that, under these new and terrible forms of war, they have not faltered or rebelled.

16,669 EDIFICES IN FRANCE RAZED

25,594 Others Partially Wrecked in Districts Invaded by Germans.

Washington, July 29.—A graphic report of the appalling loss of property as the result of the cannonades on the western front in France was forwarded to the department of commerce by Commercial Attache C. W. A. Veditz at Paris, and made public today.

It shows that enormous damage was done in 754 towns and villages in the invaded district. The report says that 16,669 edifices are known to have been destroyed and 25,594 partially wrecked in the departments of Nord, Pas-De-Calais, Somme, Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Marne, Mube, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges.

Splendid Monuments Lost.

Among these buildings were some of the most splendid architectural monuments in France, including the City Hall of Arras and the cathedral, Archbishop's palace, the church of St. Remey, and the city hall at Rheims. Other public buildings damaged or totally destroyed were 221 city halls, 379 schools, 331 churches, 60 monumental works of art and 306 other structures of various public utility.

Three hundred and thirty industrial establishments were damaged seriously which, in normal times furnished support for 57,600 persons.

Marne Heaviest Sufferer.

The department of Marne was the heaviest sufferer, having 15,106 buildings destroyed or damaged. In Pasde-Calais, 6,660 buildings were demolished, and in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 4,930 structures were razed.

Mr. Veditz' report is based on a census made by M. Malvy, minister of the interior of the French republic. The figures are only for the invaded portions of France from which the enemy subsequently was driven, Mr. Veditz states. No attempt is made to estimate the money loss.

Salts as a Dimmer.

A small quantity of epsom salts dissolved in a teacupful of water is said to provide a neat and efficient "headlight dimmer" for motor cars. The solution is used on the inside of the headlight glass, where it is allowed to evaporate. The result is a beautifully frosted lens, the frosting on which lasts for several months.

Largest Fountain Pen.

What is believed to be the largest fountain pen ever made for actual use was completed a few days ago in New Orleans. This pen is made of silver and holds two ounces of ink. It is 10 inches long with the cap and eight inches without the cap, not including the point. The pen weighs about four ounces.

Origin of Carnation.

The carnation was cultivated by ancient Breeks, who gave it the name of Dianthus, flower of the gods. They used it for making chaplets, whence the name "coronation" was derived. It was partaken of at great banquets as a kind of salad, and during the reign of Charles II. it was used in the making of a liquor.

Secret Out at Last: Women Are Becoming Bald, Doctor Declares

SHADES of Juliet! Women are growing bald!

The same inexorable process of evolution that made a whale out of the lizard, that wiped out the dodo bird and made a nuisance of the human appendix is at work upon milady's hair. In ten years, twenty years, fifty years—science hasn't determined the thing exactly—the great majority of women will be as bald as the oft quoted billiard ball. The secret came out of the American Genetic association in Washington. The explanation came from Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, phrenological authority in Chicago.

"The modern woman," said Dr. Fitzgerald today, "is losing her hair. You don't see any business men going to work with long, flowing tresses. You don't see any bellhops, street car conductors or insurance agents gadding about with luxurious coils of hair under their hats. Why? Evolution, sir. Men once had hair in abundance. Men combed and massaged, pampered and perfumed their hair and it grew. Then civilization, industrialism set in. Men took to commerce and left the boudoir for the women. Hair won't grow in steam heated flats. It won't flourish under neglect.

"Well, for centuries the women nursed and guarded their hair. It is well known that as a rule beautiful hair and great intellect do not go together. Women chose the hair. But today women no longer are inclined to coddle and caress their hair. They twist it into a rope and slap it up on their heads. They're in business. Even society has taken on a masculine stride. As a result of this neglect of their hair, hundreds upon hundreds of women are growing bald and are bald. You can't tell, you know. A bald woman is a secret known only to herself."

The doctor then explained other things about hair, why a man's mustache grew after he got bald. Men pulled their mustaches and neglected to pull their hair.

(Henpecked husbands please write.)

Sunday School

THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 6 is "The Greatest Thing in the World." —I Cor. Ch. 13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

In old Stirling, Scotland, is a simple grave covered with evergreens, to which lofty spirits from all the world make pilgrimage: for beneath that mound rests what is mortal of Henry Drummond. Greener than the grave, though, is his memory as the author of "The Greatest Thing in the World." As the many millions of Sunday school members turn to study the present lesson, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, the thought of most of them will revert to the peerless exposition of the passage in Drummond's little classic. Every member of every Sunday school class in the world should either read, or hear read, this week, Drummond's immortal book.

And the chapter itself, Paul's apostrophe to love, the climax of the great Apostle's writings, should be committed to memory. No comments can equal the power of the text itself. I quote from Weymouth's "New Testament in Modern Speech," as making clearer the original Greek.

"If I can speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but am destitute of Love, I have but become a loud-sounding trumpet or a clanging cymbal. If I possess the gift of prophecy and am versed in all mysteries and all knowledge, and have such absolute faith that I can remove mountains, but am destitute of Love, I am nothing. And if I distribute all my possessions to the poor, and give up my body to be burned, but am destitute of Love, it profits me nothing.

"Love is patient and kind. Love knows neither envy nor jealousy. Love is not forward and self-assertive, nor boastful and conceited. She does not behave unbecomingly, nor seek to aggrandize herself, nor blaze out in passionate anger, nor brood over wrongs. She finds no pleasure in injustice done to others, but joyfully sides with the truth. She knows how to be silent. She is full of trust, full of hope, full of patient endurance.

"Love never fails. But if there are prophecies, they will be done away with; if there are languages, they will cease; if there is knowledge, it will be brought to an end. For our knowledge is imperfect, and so is our prophecying; but when the perfect state of things is come, all that is imperfect will be brought to an end. When I was a child, I talked like a child, felt like a child, reasoned like a child; when I became a man, I put from me childish ways. For the present we see things as if in a mirror, and are puzzled; but then we shall see them face to face. For the present the knowledge I gain is imperfect; but then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known. And so there remain Faith, Hope, Love—these three; and of these the greatest is Love."

The Love-Law for Nations.

Of late months there has seemed a special Providence in the timeliness of these Sunday school lessons, planned by the International committee long before the war broke out. Here we have, at the hour when the world needs it so sorely, a mighty concentration of thought upon the character and place and power and workability of love. All persons who think are pondering how the nations may come together in concord once more. Lo, here is the law, made clear by the pen of inspiration. The hour has struck for history's greatest expression of love. We have tried pride's way, and power's way, and fear's way, and ambition's way; now let us try love's way.

Nothing in all the world is at the present moment a more real need than just this, that men and women everywhere should make a conscious effort to be more loving one to another. Humanity has been divided into two camps by the war. Now we should all enter the camp of love as captives of God. The bitterness and hatred of the early stages of the war are passing. Let us thank God for that. With careful premeditation, as we consider or discuss any phase of the war, let us seek to follow love's rule. This is more than passive neutrality; it is a divine attitude toward friend and foe alike. Arising above all self-interest and prejudice and preconceptions, it dares try to realize, at the most difficult time, the Pauline program of love. Frankly, unless we Christians are loyal enough to our faith to be willing to try to love one another—to love the Germans, if we are pro-Ally; and to love the British, if we are pro-German—the world will be a welter of hate and bitterness, even after the treaties of peace are concluded. Shall not the Sunday school and the church try to get above the fog of clouded thinking by climbing the mountain of love?

"Interested" or Loving?

One of the ghastly travesties upon love which has developed since the war unloosed a flood of suffering upon the world is the practice of being "interested" in some one or other group of victims, for the sake of promoting one's own advantage, socially, financially or politically. Actually, there are women and men who are deliberately and cold-bloodedly climbing upon the heaps of slain Armenians and Serbians and Poles and Belgians to a higher social position for themselves. It has become "the thing" in a jaded society to be "interested" in war sufferers; so ambitious social aspirants do not hesitate to cloak their own miserable and selfish little designs beneath the awful sufferings of the hungry and homeless and heartbroken. "Relief work" is shamelessly used to promote publicity for one's self and projects. One wonders if there is anything more horrible and inhuman on the battlefield than this spirit of selfish exploitation. That a person is "interested" in a cause or a deed means little in these sophisticated days.

I have personal knowledge of a prosperous woman who is more "interested" in foreign missions than in any other subject. She talks the theme and reads missionary magazines and books and attends all the missionary meetings within reach. Recently she went to a missionary meeting—in her automobile—and when the offering was taken she put in a dime, and asked for five cents change!

How far, far removed all this is from the Love way! "Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not love, it profiteth me nothing." Love "seeketh not her own." For this Love is nothing less than the life of God in the heart of man—the divine life which expressed its truest nature on a cross. Self-forgetting, self-spending Love, which suffers and weeps with all who suffer and weep, Love with the broken heart, alone can meet the emergency which has overtaken humanity in our time. The world's wounds can only be healed by a love great enough to be synonymous with God. It is of more than mere philological interest that the Greek word which Paul employs throughout this chapter is the same word, "Agapa," which John uses when he wants a synonym for the Infinite, and cries "God is love."

The Secret of Beauty.

One of Drummond's illustrations is of the girl whose beautiful character was the wonder and delight of all her friends. The secret was revealed at her death by a locket which she wore over her heart containing the words, "Whom, not having seen, I love." This love for Christ and love from Christ and love of Christ, which is the divine quality that Paul apotheosizes, is the most winsome of all the attributes of character. It changes lives. Even the face is transfigured. The world has never invented a cosmetic like love.

The commonest substitute for it is cleverness. To be clever, we reason, is to be admired. But cleverness and cynicism are so frequently synonymous. Clever folk are often cruel and selfish; and they are feared as much as they are envied. Love, however, is the mother gift. It begets affection. Everybody loves the loving man or woman, who even is loving toward the shallow, the selfish and the near-heathen.

Suspicion, which is a sign of sophistication, writes hard and ugly lines on the face and on the life; but love, which "Thinketh no evil," makes calm and serene countenances and spirits.

Self-interest is as changeful as a weather-vane, and the society which exists for the gratification of its own impulses and desires is afflicted with a plague of divorces. Love in human relationships spells loyalty, for "love never faileth." Instead of a weak and silly and sensual sentimentality, which flees with its whims to the divorce court, love stands steady and strong, and grows brighter every day.

The Mansion of Many Rooms.

The acid-test is boldly applied to love by Paul. He is not afraid of comparisons. Selecting the greatest gifts known to the church, he lays love alongside of each of them and shows its superiority. The gifts of tongues, which seemed like a special seal of divine favor, is mere clanging noise without love. The teaching gift, with its prophetic element, which made a man a leader in the church, is nothing without love. Even faith without love, is vain. Philanthropy, too, with all its beneficence, and the distinction that attached thereto, is emptiness without love. Even the gift of martyrdom, so highly esteemed by the early church, is profitless without love. These are daring comparisons, but the Apostle does not hesitate to make them.

Like a mansion of many rooms, the house of love, as described by Paul, has many chambers, each spacious and beautiful. He enumerates fifteen of these aspects of love.

Love suffers long.
Is kind.
Envies not.
It not boastful.
Is not self-inflated.
Is decorous and well-behaved.
Seeks not its own.
Not easily provoked.
Thinketh no evil.
Has no pleasure in evil.
Rejoices in what is true.
Is patient; beareth all things.
Is trustful; believeth all things.
Is optimistic; hopeth all things.
Is steadfast; endureth all things.

"And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S POEM ON "ABE MARTIN"

James Whitcomb Riley, the genial Hoosier poet, who passed away recently, dedicated to Kin Hubbard's humorous character "Abe Martin" which appears daily in this newspaper, the following characteristic verses:

TO KIN HUBBARD—
THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRYMAN,
ABE MARTIN:

ABE MARTIN!—dad-burn his old picture!
P'tends he's a Brown County fixture—
A kind of comical mixture
Of hoss-sense and no sense at all!
His mouth, like his pipe, 's allus goin',
And his thoughts, like his whiskers, is flowin'—
And what he don't know ain't worth knowin'—
From Genesis clean to baseball!

The author, Kin Hubbard, 's so keerless
He draws Abe 'most eyeless and earless;
But he's never yit pictured him cheerless
Er with fun 'at he tried to conceal—
Whuther onto the fence er clean over
A-rootin' up ragweed er clover,
Skeert stiff at some "Rambler" er "Rover"
Er new tangled automobeel.

It's a purty steep climate old Brown's in;
And the rains there his ducks nearly drowns in,
The old man hisse'f wades his rounds in
As ca'm and serene, mighty nigh,
As the old handsaw hawg, er the mottled
Milch-cow, er the old rooster wattled
Like the mumps had him 'most so well throttled
That it wuz a pleasure to die.

But best of 'em all's the fool-breaks 'at
Abe don't see at all, and yit makes, 'at
Both me and you lays back and shakes at
His comic, miraculous cracks,
Which makes him—clean back of the power
Of genius itse'f in its flower—
This Notable Man of the Hour,
Abe Martin, the Joker on Facts.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Former Waiter Saves an American Woman from Becoming a Prisoner.

New York, July 26.—The intercession of a former German waiter at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in this city, who is now a petty officer on a German destroyer, saved Mrs. Dorothy Spencer from becoming a prisoner in Germany and enabled her to return to the United States on the Scandinavian-Amreican liner United States, which arrived Tuesday.

Early last May Mrs. Spencer was called to London by the serious illness of her sister. In her haste she did not wait to secure an American passport. After nursing her sister back to health a sea trip was decided upon. Mrs. Spencer and her sister took a small steamer for Copenhagen, but on the way the ship was intercepted by a German destroyer. Mrs. Spencer was ordered to stand apart as a prisoner when a young petty officer happened to recognize her as an American woman whom he had frequently waited upon when he was in New York before the war. Through the intercession of the former waiter, Mrs. Spencer was allowed to go, and as the Germans departed, the young officer said to Mrs. Spencer:

"Madame, I had the pleasure of waiting upon you before the war and hope that I shall have the same pleasure when the war is over."

ARMORED AUTOMOBILES ARE NOT AS USEFUL NOW

Scientific American

A year ago great things were expected of the armored automobile, and it certainly made a good record for a while, but as soon as both armies dug themselves in its usefulness was greatly discounted.

Where armies are engaged in active and rapid movements, not mere sorties from trenches, the armored car is of great value, but at present it is being little used in France. On the other hand, the ammunition and supply cars that have to go up to the front are now frequently armored, with advantage, although their means of offense, or rather defense, is limited to the rifles of the guards.

Clean Up Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's noted piggeries are to be moved away from residential districts where people insist on fresh air. Pig raising within the city limits assumed vested rights on account of age, and court proceedings were required to shift the business to rural sections.

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

How Diabetes Develops

YOUR liver contains twenty-nine per cent of the entire quantity of blood in your body.

When your muscles are at rest, they likewise contain twenty-nine per cent.

The total quantity of blood in your heart, your lungs and in the blood vessels represent twenty-three per cent. The blood in the cartilages that bind your bones represent eight per cent. The blood in your stomach and in the intestines two per cent. The blood in your brain and spinal cord and the blood in your spleen and other special glandular organs contains the remainder.

Each of these tissue areas possesses a peculiar influence upon the total amount of sugar which is in your blood, but we do not know as yet exactly to what extent the blood is entirely influenced by them.

There is one thing, however, that we have learned through recent scientific research in the physology laboratory, and that is, whenever an individual is highly wrought up, and under sustained and excessive physical and mental strain over a long period of time, there is a tendency and oftentimes a very decided increase in the amount of sugar in the blood.

In other words, the more powerful and the more sustained the energy forces are, which drive and keep driving and harrassing and nagging the human system, both bodily and mentally, the closer to the lines of breakdown toward diabetes is that individual drift.

We now know that the suprarenal glands, which lie immediately above the kidneys, secrete a very powerful substance called adrenin. This adrenin is thrown off into the blood and acts as a motive power. It is a driving force which compels the protoplasms of your tissue cells to increase their speed.

The higher the rate which the life stuff of the tissue cells is compelled to speed up to, the more adrenin is produced. There is a vicious circle formed and then diabetes develops.

VARIETIES

Denmark's greatly increased use of margarine is due to the high cost of butter.

The number of trunk telephone lines in the United Kingdom has trebled in ten years.

Nearly one-third of the entire surface of the world is covered by the Pacific ocean.

An air propelled hydroplane has been built in France for use on shallow rivers in Africa.

Seats which can be hung on automobile doors to carry extra passengers have been invented.

The German village of Remborn has a linden tree that is said to be more than 1,200 years old.

In normal times about four times as many telegrams are handled daily in London as in Paris.

A woman is the inventor of a sand glass that rings a bell when the time that it marks expires.

An alcohol lamp provides the heat in apparatus invented by a Frenchman to disinfect with steam.

Ontario is looking forward to a bright season as far as its great dairy interests are concerned.

In the middle ages the pay of English haymakers was fixed by parliament at one penny a day.

Soil is being imported to build up the Pacific island of Midway, so cow pastures can be maintained.

More than 50 per cent of all the graduates of the academic department of Oberlin college are teachers.

A hand operated machine to knead the stiffness out of leather has been invented by an Oklahoma man.

In its per capita consumption of sugar the United States ranks fourth in the countries of the world.

Bombay averages more than 73 inches of rain a year and gets most of it within four or five months.

The timber and other lands owned by the United States are a source of profit which is growing yearly.

Sixty miles of thread woven from the fiber of a species of Italian nettle weighs only two and a half pounds.

Drawn by the scarcity of farm labor in England, many Danish young men are emigrating across the North sea.

After four years of work, it is believed that St. Paul's cathedral in London has been made practically safe from fire.

Columbus lectured about America at Salamanca, a sort of European Harvard, in 1492, when the city contained 10,000 students.

Alfred R. Qualiffe, vault clerk of the United States treasury, Washington, D. C., has handled $25,000,000,000 in his fifty years of service.

In Jamaica there are trees called the "white tree" and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

Amy Latsham, a Pennsylvania farm club girl, raised 800 pounds of tomatoes on her garden plot of one-twentieth of an acre, last year.

During the last year there were 1,306 fires caused by cigars and cigarets carelessly thrown away in New York alone. The average loss a fire is about $569.

The male heart weighs from 10 to 12 ounces. Its average size is about five inches long, three and one-half inches wide and two inches in greatest depth.

The Italian government is experimenting with sericulture in Libya, which produces many mulberry trees, on the leaves of which silk worms can be fed.

An Illinois poultry raiser has found that it is possible to hatch in an incubator eggs that have been cracked, by pasting paper over the cracks with gum arabic.

Data accompanying a recently published official map of North Dakota show that the state has $64,000,000 set apart in land as a public school endowment.

A newspaper in Lima, Peru, has just installed a modern typesetting machine. This introduction will probably lead to further importations in the near future.

Scientists in both France and Germany are seriously trying to ascertain if there is any value in the divining rod for locating underground water and metals.

The energy used in some bodies for the work of circulation, respiration, digestion and keeping up the temperature is equal one day to raising 2,800 tons one foot high.

The electrical energy sold in London, exclusive of that used for traction, increased from 14,806,000 kilowatt-hours in 1894 to 334,442,700 kilowatt-hours in 1914.

A typesetting machines for oriental languages has been devised, but the keyboard is so extensive that the operator must be provided with a sliding seat by which he moves up and down in front of the machine.

One of the few marine mail delivery systems in this country is that to Treadwell's island, Little Neck and Plum island from Ipswich. Daily service by motor boat is made to these places during the summer.

Ivar Widing of Dorchester, having returned from a four months' cruise near Key West, has announced his intention of going round the world in his 12-foot sailing boat, a craft smaller than any other that has ever succeeded in "doing a Magellan."

Saturn, which has always been observed to shine with a pale yellow light, shows a marked change in its appearance, so the Lowell observatory reports. Its color now is a pinkish brown tint which is noticeably darker than the rings that surround it.

Five hundred thousand rabbits, which will supply food for the allies' armies, composed a part of the cargo of the British steamer Cumberland which arrived in Norfolk, Va., from Wellington, New Zealand to coal. The ship was en route to Liverpool.

Capt. Harold Green of Eastport, Me., caught a halibut off the Grand Manan which weighed 232 pounds and was six feet four inches long. It took Capt. Green more than an hour to land this fish in his boat. It is the largest halibut brought in in many years.

The French minister of war recently ordered that large placards, bearing this warning: "Keep silent, be careful, the enemy is listening," be placed in railway trains, street cars and other public places in order to put the people on their guard against Teutonic spies.

"The Lodge of All Nations," celebrated by Stella lodge, 485, A. F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, was attended by more than 1,000 members of the fraternity. There were Germans, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Syrian Masons present.

The PEACE PAGE

NOTHING IN IT

MARTHA HOLDEN.

I sat down to write my weekly letter to you, dear family, but I stick to everything except the task in hand. The thermometer registers 99 on the back porch of my nearest neighbors, so there is no need for me to buy a thermometer for my porch. It would, doubtless, register the same. I studiously avoid the back porch on a summer afternoon—it is always sunny and hot, and just suited for the showing off of the worst of the summer weather. Everybody is cross at the long-continued hot wave, but the busy people are best able to cope with it, I find. I hear a sewing machine humming next door, and I remember that my neighbor always chooses the July days, when idle folks are "crazy with the heat," to sew her year's supply of undermuslins.

No July sales for her. She makes her daintier wear on her trusty machine, and is sure to have all the long, drowsy afternoon to herself, because nobody calls in summer.

Nobody calls much at all any more, summer or winter. It is not the vogue to be sociable, and a sad fashion it is. If, as is predicted, there is to be an early return to simple living and the somewhat straightlaced ideals of the Nineteenth century, I hope we shall call again, and do more social visiting. Hospitality—simple though it is—is the blossom of life, and the simpler the better.

A man said to me the other day that the cause of social unrest is the desire of the workingman for leisure, and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy. This man said he had just come back from Niagara Falls. While there he met a man from his home town—a good looking young chap—who, judging from his good clothes, had evidently struck a fat salary.

"My wife and I have a swell job this summer," said the young man. "We work for that big hotel over there."

My friend was naturally interested, but did not immediately ask what the job was.

The boy saved him the trouble. "All we do," he said, "is to sit on a park bench and amuse the guests by pretending we're just married."

As we sat on the front porch, fanning away mosquitoes the other evening a neighbor's boy, who has put up a tent in their small back yard, and plays in and about it with many boys, during the day, came over and gave us this bit of verse he had learned from Judge. He said his mother liked to have him commit verses to memory, but in the summer he knocked off on the Bible and Shakespeare and learned something light. Here is the verse:

"The skeeter is a bird of prey
Which flies about at night.
About three-eighths of it is beak
And four-eighths appetite.
And fifteen-eighths or so is buzz,
And nineteen-eighths is bite."

After awhile the boy's mother came over. She had been to the Beach to see the fresh air camp, that splendid gift of the business men's club to the mothers and children who have no green spaces in their lives.

The boy's mother said that there were forty-five tents in a row, close to the lake shore, and in each tent a family.

"Lots of babies were playing in the sand or wading in the water. Such happy-faced mothers, many enjoying, for the first time, a glimpse of the lake and the trees and the big out of doors."

The mothers were of various nationalities—Polish, Armenian, Jewish, Irish and American—if there is such a thing, but all enthusiastic for the generous gift of a week in the open. This big family all ate together in a vast tent, where, stretched on long, white tables, dotted at intervals with yellow sugar bowls.

Each family tent equipment was the same—wooden floors, comfortable cots, teriors showed the slattern, floor necessities. Forty-five women made of this uniform equipment an individual setting for herself and family. If she was naturally tidy the tent floor was clean swept, the flaps tied regularly back, and the cots made up. Usually clean-faced children romped before the orderly looking tents. Some interiors showed the slattern, floor strewn with clothing, beds unmade, floors unswept. And, inevitably, dirty-faced children.

Most of the women were plainly clad, but one, wearing a flowered blue silk, and whose hair was modishly done in two plastrons over her ears, carried a sick little baby in the hollow of her arm. The child looked like a little old man, so wasted was he from summer sickness. He viewed the lake with a faraway look in his hollow, dark eyes, and was too weak to notice the other children, or even his mother's caresses.

"We are homesick," said the gaily-clad mother; "we go back home tomorrow. It is cool here, but cool is not all. We want home, don't we, my son?"

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Letter From Paris.

After leaving New York we had fair weather for three days, and had by fast sailing gotten well into mid-ocean, when we noticed a dark cloud was rising in the west; but still the ship kept on its course and all were happy till the rough and boisterous waters of the Atlantic became so fierce that all efforts to guide the vessel apparently became fruitless, and had we not been in deep waters, we certainly would have been cast upon the rocks, as the large waves seemed far above us. Soon the thunder roared and the lightning flashed and all the passengers who had been so happy, became excited, and it took the utmost efforts of the whole boat's crew to prevent them from jumping overboard. While all was confusion and many were becoming frantic, a little girl came to their midst and encouraged them by saying, "Don't be afraid, papa will take you all over safely. He knows just how to manage a ship and has often been in a storm, than this." She seemed so composed that her words of love and sympathy had a soothing effect upon all, and sure enough, before midnight we could notice the storm was passing over. When we landed at Marseilles, I sought the army officers, who guided me to headquarters, where I united with the "Red Cross" and am doing all I can to alleviate the sufferings of the noble boys who are shedding their life's blood in defense of their country. But, the sights at "Dead Man's Hill" are indescribable. Many are left unburied for a week or more, and sad to say some are yet alive, but mostly have lost their minds, and are slowly dying in that sad condition.

The saddest sight of all was a Red Cross nurse, who had recently been wed to a young French cavalry officer, and when he did not return at night with the rest of the boys, she sought the ambulance to conduct her to the battle front. Arriving at the stage of action, she left the ambulance, and searched diligently for her sweetheart. Upon finding him, in raising his drooping head, she too, received a ball in the temple and together they lay dying, clasped in each others arms.

Side by side as lovers,
Side by side in war;
Side by side, we buried them,
While bullets rent the air.
May God in love and mercy
Pronounce the words "Well done;"
And save their souls and others,
Without the loss of one.

D. F. DUFUR, W. Va.

An Up-to-Date Woman.

I have not written any thing for publication, even to my most intimate pen-friends, since I gave up paragraph writing some years ago. But my mind craves a true listener when I feel like giving utterance to some besetting idea.

This campaign between Hughes and Wilson is the third most exciting political struggle that I have read through in my long life of seventy-eight years.

The first was Taylor and Cass—then Lincoln and Douglas, now Hughes and Wilson. Ever since I began housekeeping and home-making I have selected with great care my reading matter.

I always select two of the very best newspapers, one of each side in politics, then I read them up carefully to know both sides. For the last four years I have taken the Toledo Blade because of its Republican origin and great ability, it is an offset to the Atlanta Constitution—the old time solid democracy of the South. I will watch the next four months' issues of my two newspapers with keen enjoyment, and though I look upon T. R. as partly insane, nevertheless I read every word I find from his pen with great relish.

Now I will watch his speechmaking closer, for he will be a great factor in the Hughes party. I am at the head of a large following. One son who has a wife and eight children, like steps from seven months to fourteen years old, a bachelor son and an elderly brother fifteen years younger than myself. So you see I often need counsel.—M. C. H., Fla.

A Defense of the Novel.

We like to see the old familiar names on the Peace Page.

Raoul de Courbet, you are responsible for my coming. Hitherto I hape agreed with you, but when you attack the novel it's another story. I take it for granted that you mean neither such masterpieces as David Copperfield and Les Miserables, nor the yellow-backs and Bertha M. Clay atrocities. There is plenty of foolish, useless fiction, of course, but there are novels which help one to comprehend human needs and motives, convey "sugar-coated" knowledge, or, by sheer artistic finish and clever workmanship, add to the joy of life. How could one's appreciation of the best, which includes Shakespeare and Carlyle, every line, be damaged by Marion Crawford's Heart of Rome, Hall Caine's Eeternal City, Rex Beach's Silver Horde, James Lane Allen's Kentucky Cardinal, or others of the same quality, by those kindly souls who help us to forget our troubles, since "this sad old earth must borrow its mirth." Granted that they are not the needful bread and meat for the mind, why deprive us of all the "tea cakes, both pink and white, and chocolate covered ones?" True, we could not live on them, but neither would we live without them. I shall await the demolition of my arguments with must interest.

I have wondered at seeing no masculine comments on the Reflections of a Bachelor Girl, which have been appearing on the Peace Page, but doubtless the "bachelors" realized their truth and felt that no comments were needed.—Aida.

We welcome this new name to the M. G. R. and hope it will appear often.—M. H.

On the Warpath.

In response to the call, I will answer "Here!" No, Pennemite Jake, the chairs are not vacant. At least this one is not. You yourself know that silence does not constitute vacancy. We have been having such good, instructive letters for the last two years that I would fain keep silent and admire. Of late the Peace Page family has become neglectful. Our editor has had to fill in space with just ordinary world news. I was as lax as any, saying: "They will begin to write again soon." I was only fooling myself. Now I am on the war path right. All of you laggards must move or be crushed by the steam roller,. All of you that have not written a good letter in the last two years stand up. Now, while you are on your feet, "'spress yo'self." One thing that deters most writers is the belief that their efforts are not appreciated. They think if no one calls for them to come again that their efforts to please have failed. In the majority of cases this is not true. If one writes something of common interest, it will be read and appreciated by thousands of intelligent Blade readers. To be specifically named from among the thousands of writers is quite an honor, I assure you. There are many ideas promulgated in the Peace Page that may not be to your way of thinking, yet one loves to read them. Most people are one-sided in thinking and if engaged in argument, do not give their opponent the benefit of a doubt, but immediately put them in the long-eared class. Some seem to think that as soon as they become converted to certain ideas they should be able, in a day or two, to convert their entire community. Some get sour and grouchy and sullenly retire within themselves at the least rebuff. This should not be so. Strive with reason to overcome the other's objections as yours were overcome. There are, oh, so many of our letter writers who have been silent so long that for one to be able to name them would take many columns of this paper to do so.

H. G. M. of Tennessee, you wrote such a bright sensible letter last year, why not do so again? E. J. S. of Vermont, your long, interesting and instructive letter must be well digested by our admiring friends by this time. Come again. X. L. of Idaho, don't think all the time, but say something, if it's only "Howdy." I, like the most of you, have been planning out a nice little piece to write to The Blade, but thus far I am still planning. Do you ever feel you would like to tell Helen Rowland a few things you've been thinkin'. Say, she just hands out her little say to both sexes alike, doesn't she?—Buckeye Bill.

I think Buckeye Bill's good, boosting letter ought to stir the silent ones to action. You will never know what your individual letter means to some friend on this page. It is the personal touch of these letters, their quality of sympathy and helpfulness, that makes our page a force in the universe. As Mr. Baker says, though we may never know each other by sight, the fact that we are members of the Peace Page family seems to make a family tie between us.—M. H.

PUDDING MADE WITH SEASONABLE FRUITS

At this season of the year, when fresh fruits are so plentiful, the housewife might try that cake batter which may be combined with fruits and baked as a fruit pudding:

Two tablespoonfuls butter, one-half cup sugar, one egg, three-fourths cup milk, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-half cups flour, one-fourth teaspoonful salt; flavoring.

With this batter, the fresh fruit should be peeled, cut up and sweetened to taste. If it is very juicy, a little flour may be sprinkled over it. Two cupfuls or more of fruit may be put into a buttered baking dish or deep pan, the batter poured over and the whole baked. This would be nice with cherries, peaches, damsons, etc.

In such recipes as these, the amount of acidity in the fruit must be taken into account when proportioning out the leavening agent.

Some prefer an unsweetened shortbread batter for combining with fresh fruits rather than a cake mixture such as the above. This type of baked pudding (made with biscuit dough) gives a fruit cobbler, one of the nicest of summer desserts. If made with whole wheat flour, such a cobbler is almost good enough for a complete luncheon.

Here is a very nice sort of mixture that can be used as the foundation of any fresh fruit pudding:

Soak two cupfuls of bread crumbs in two cupfuls of boiling milk, adding a tablespoonful of butter. Now add two cupfuls of cut up fruit, sweetened to taste, two eggs, well beaten with a pinch of salt and a few drops of any desired flavor. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake for about half an hour. Serve with any favorite sauces or with cream. Since the same number is used in proportioning all the ingredients in this recipe, it is an easy one to suit to any size of family. When using a very acid fruit in this pudding, add a pinch of soda to overcome the acidity.

Girl Tames Wild Animals for Pets, Yet She Balks at Trying to Train Husband

BY NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH.

NEW YORK, July 27.—After interviewing Miss Maude Henry and her more or less happy little family, I have decided that interviewing must be classed hereafter as a dangerous profession and rates of life insurance raised to those who follow the craft. Miss Henry is a charming and lively young woman, but exceedingly dangerous to men, no doubt, but not to one of her own sex. It is far otherwise with her family—her leopard, Beauty; her lion, Napoleon; her red fox, named Elihu in honor of Elihu Root, and her twin ant-eaters, christened William Jennings and Josephus.

If you have never met a leopard outside of its cage, if you have never felt the thrill of having a three-months-old lion sneak up on you while you are conversing with his mistress with a pitiful attempt at unconcern, you cannot imagine how I felt yesterday afternoon when I tracked Miss Henry to the lion's lair and asked her why on earth she was maintaining a dozen wild animals for pets. For Miss Henry is not an animal trainer, and she has no intention of becoming a moving picture actress, she says. On the contrary, she told me she has the perfectly serious intention of making wild animals fashionable pets for other women and then cornering the market for leopard and tiger cubs. Quite an idea, isn't it?

It was last week that Miss Henry created a commotion in the Hotel Imperial by taking her lion cub to spend a day with her and to have tea in the tea room. Since then she has moved to an apartment at No. 347 West Fifty-fifth street. But the animals are boarding temporarily in an animal store in Cortlandt street. Their mistress is looking for a country place where the neighbors do not object to lions, leopards, anteaters, honey bears, crows, red foxes or macaws. For Miss Henry's little family numbers one each of all the breeds I have mentioned, save of course the twin anteaters. They are 12 in all, and I asked Miss Henry 12 separate and distinct whys.

"Just because I love them," she answered.

I asked this blue-eyed mistress why, having tamed 12 perfectly wild animals, she had never undertaken to domesticate a man.

"I may be brave, but I'm not rash," the young woman answered. "What do you take me for? I know the impossible when I see it, and there will be no matrimony for me!"

It was years ago that Miss Maude Henry first dreamed of leading a lion around on a chain. But, as chief clerk in a mercantile house, she did not imagine her dream ever would be realied. Lions cost money. Then an aunt died, naming Miss Henry as her heiress to a comfortable fortune.

The first purchase, made last August, was Beauty, a leopard. Three

MAUDE HENRY AND HER PETS.

coatimundis followed. They are a species of anteater with muzzles like the nozzle of a fire hose. Mike, a talkative Hindustanee monkey, came next. A pet crow was bought, and a fox. Then came Napoleon.

"You see," Miss Henry confided, "years ago I had two friends who kept wild animal pets. I fell in love with them. All I could afford in those times were dogs. I had lots of dogs."

"When I go to the country," Miss Henry confided, "I'll have a great time with the animals. I'm going to try to teach the crow to talk, for one thing. I think I'll get away in a week. It is getting too hot for the pets in the animal store."

Miss Henry believes her collection is almost complete. There is only one animal lacking to make her thoroughly happy. And she is negotiating for his purchase now.

"What's that?"

"A grizzly bear cub," said Miss Henry. "Quit chewing my gloves, Napoleon."

Crusade on Against Wedding Ring as Symbol of Servitude

LONDON, July 27.—A crusade to abolish wedding rings altogether has recently been started, the organizer of the movement arguing that the present time, when so much gold is needed for the country, would be propitious for the ending of a custom which has too long been a symbol of woman's servitude to man.

She declares that women were saddled with too many formalities relating to marriage, while men got off scot-free. Yet not long ago an agitation was on foot to compel married men to wear wedding rings, so that they could not deceive young girls into thinking they were free.

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to do away with wedding rings, for in the time of the commonwealth the Puritans seriously contemplated their abolition, owing to the fact that the custom was of heathen origin.

The plain gold wedding ring is comparatively modern. In the early days of the sixteenth century rings of all sort and designs were used, and they were invariably inscribed with suitable mottoes. It is recorded as something unusual that Queen Victoria's wedding ring was a plain band of gold.

Some assert that we owe the origin of the ring as a wedding pledge to the Romans, but many believe that it goes back as far as the Egyptians, Babylonians and Hebrews. One of the wedding rings picked up in the ruins of Pompeii represents a man and woman joining hands.

Long ago in the English marriage ritual the ring was first placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, as he said, "In the name of the Father," then placing it on the first finger "In the name of the Son," next on the middle finger, adding "And of the Holy Ghost," finally placing it upon the fourth finger with the word "Amen."

There is little doubt that the first wedding rings in use were made of iron, and it has been suggested by some that if the present demand for gold makes it unwise to utilize that precious metal for wedding rings, it could become just as established a custom to form them of some metal less in demand.

In Persia the ring is amongst the wedding presents given by the bridegroom to his bride; while in Spain, if a man gives a girl over 12 years of age a ring, that constitutes a betrothal to which he can be held.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

STUFFED EGG PLANT—Boil four egg plants in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. Cut in halves lengthways. Scoop out centers and drain. Mix together in a basin two chopped skinned tomatoes, one-half cupful bread crumbs, one-half cupful chopped meat, one-half cupful egg plant, one beaten egg, seasoning of salt, paprika and red pepper. Fill egg plant shells with this mixture, cover with buttered and seasoned bread crumbs and bake in slow oven for one hour.

CHOCOLATE CAKE—Cream one-half cup of butter with one cupful sugar, then add yolks of four well beaten eggs, one-half cupful milk, four ounces chocolate mixed with five tablespoonfuls boiling water, then sift in two cupfuls flour mixed with three heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, mix and fold in the beaten whites of two eggs. Pour into buttered and floured cake tins and bake 60 minutes in a moderate oven.

PANNED TOMATOES.—The tomatoes should be firm and halved or cut in thick slices. They are floured, laid cut side downward in hot butter, closely covered and cooked slowly until brown; the butter remaining in the pan forms the basis of the cream gravy which is poured around them when in the serving dish.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Southern California.

I am a little girl 11 years old, but I love to read every page of the Blade. I was born in West Virginia, but lived in California about eight years. I like West Virginia better in summer, because I can roam around in the woods, but, for all year round, California suits me the best.

We lived at Imperial Beach, 15 miles below San Diego, for three or four summers, and I had a fine time riding the breakers. My two brothers and myself were in the ocean about half the time.

I think it is a delightful climate at the beach. We could see Coronado hotel, eight miles north of us, on the beach. And Mrs. Tingley's theosophical temple on Pt. Loma. We owned a 10-acre peach and apricot orchard or ranch at Banning, 80 miles from Los Angeles. Papa set the trees out the year after we moved there, and when we sold it they were in full bloom. It is now worth at least six times what we paid for the land.

I think, sometimes, we might go back to California, but I hardly think we will live at Banning again, as it seems to be settled mostly by people suffering with tuberculosis. There are two hospitals there, and people live all year round in tents. There is a cannery and several fruit driers there, and people have plenty of work there harvesting fruit, and picking and hulling almonds.

We had some almonds, prunes, figs, and guavas, besides our peaches and apricots on the ranch. In the spring, about February, the flowers were blooming everywhere. I would like to get letters from some of the little Blade readers, and send me some of your drawings and I will send some in return. I love to draw and paint. I am in the seventh grade and am taking music.—Kathleen Brock, Box 64, Summersville, W. Va.

A Winner.

I am a boy of 15, working in an office of a railroad at French, W. Va. We raise a lot of fruit down in this section, especially apples and peaches. We also raise lots of potatoes, grapes and garden vegetables. Farming and fruit growing are the most profitable occupations here.

I have four brothers and two little sisters. There is an annual picnic about a half mile from where I live. I attend it every summer. There are all kinds of foot races and games. They run tournaments on foot. I run with them. I win a prize almost every summer. I would like very much to hear from all the Blade boys and girls.—Ralph Smith, South Branch, W. Va.

It is good for boys to run in tournaments, and pleasant to win so often. Write again.—M. H.

Four Friends.

We are four girls, between the age of 15 and 18. We love birds, dumb animals, flowers and music. We always love to read the Peace Page. We all wish that there were more boys and girls who were interested in the birds and would try to protect them.

We wish to exchange cards and letters with the many readers of the Blade and will answer all received.—Edna Rardon, Marjorie Powell, Edith Hughes and Etta Hughes, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Short and Sweet.

Carrie Updyke, Brookville, Pa., has four sisters. Her parents are invalids. Dora Updyke is 18. The grandmother of these girls is 87, and still does all of her housework. Dora is a lover of birds.

Icy Murphy, Mudworth, W. Va., is an invalid who would enjoy some good cheer from our well boys and girls.

Cora Belle French, Rogue River, Oregon, lives five miles from the post-office. She has 11 pets, including kittens, calves and squirrels. She loves to swim in the river.

Audra Ripley, Alma, W. Va, has but one brother and he is in India. Audra graduated from common school at 13, but is unable to continue as she has spinal trouble.

Dorothea J. Murphy, Girard, Ill., will be a sophomore in high school next year, one of 104 pupils.

Ellen Chapman, Waterford, O., has a white mule among her pets.

Nellie, Brown, Waverly, O., likes music and to read good books.

Della Evans, Waverly, O., likes the plowers and housework.

Verba T. Spencer loves the birds, her school and to ride horseback.

Greeta M. Baker, Creston, W. Va., goes to school about five months of the year, and is in the sixth grade. She loves the birds, and we welcome her to our club.

Edna Sites, Petersburg, W. Va., says that there are several caves near her home, and fine scenery.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. Mary Tweed, Greenville, Tenn. is a soldier's widow of 70, who spends many lonely hours, having lost two daughters since the death of her husband, three years ago.

Mrs. J. H. W., Va., is a happy mother of two girls and five boys. With her husband who is nearly blind from cataract, she raises vegetables and chickens for market.

Mrs. M. D., Colorado, asks: "Will you kindly suggest a pet name to be used instead of the regular grandma or grandmother? It would be all the better if the name meant love or kind thoughts, or something else pleasant." As this request was addressed to me, I will answer and then give you all the same opportunity. Old forms of grandmother, "Gammer," "Granny" and "Goody" probably came from childish attempts to speak the longer word. "Nokomis" is Chippewa for grandmother, but I have never heard a better substitute.—M. H.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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AN attractive girl can always find a lot of men who would "leave" home for her; the trouble is to find one who would stay home for her after she married him.

A man always seems so surprised when you tell him that he is fascinating — surprised, probably, that you should mention anything so perfectly obvious.

Every man admires a good cook and would marry one if it were not that he is usually too busy courting some fluffy, helpless little thing with a pair of eyes and one brain cell.

This an age of optimism! There are people who believe they will find eternal youth, men who believe they will discover perpetual motion and women who believe they will find a confirmed bachelor who can be inveigled into a flirtation—and a married man who can be kept out of one.

When a bachelor can no longer struggle against the impulse to marry all is not lost—he can at least, yield to it gracefully.

It takes thirty years for the average man to form his character—and all the rest of his life for his wife to reform it.

The man who is in love with himself is the only one who is never apt to have a disillusionment or a change of heart.

To be happy with a man you must understand him a lot and love him a little; to be happy with a woman you must love her a lot and not try to understand her at all.

When a man speaks rapturously of "the good old days" he is really thinking of his wicked young days.

Always "turn the other cheek" in a lovers' quarrel—but don't turn all the way round so that a man can stick pins in your back.

The smart hats sem to have less and less trimming every year, but the women who buy them are "trimmed" quite as much as ever.

Many a man has thought he would marry a girl until he discovered that she thought so, too.

A man's idea of a "fascinating conversationalist" is the kind of woman he loves to have listen him.

An "intellectual woman" is usually one who seems to know a lot about everything—except the man she married.

POETS' CORNER

The Flag of Betsy Ross.

By John Clair Minot.

Long are the years that it drifts across—
The tale that is dear and dim,
Of Washington's visit to Betsy Ross
And the flag that she made for him—
The tale of the flag with the radiant folds
And the stars in the field of blue,
And well we have cherished all it holds
That has thrilled us through and through.

And well do we treasure still the scene,
In the quaint old Quaker town,
Over the folds with their silken sheen
The seamstress is bending down.
The roses are blooming beside the door
Where the fragrant breeze comes through,
The breeze that will welcome forevermore
The Red and the White and the Blue.

And the eyes of the seamstress, what do they see
In the stars she has circled there?
The sign of a Union that shall be
Forever free and fair!
So the vision grows as her needle flies
Through the hurrying hours, and then,
When the sun is low in the western sky,
The General comes again.

All this we have read; but who can tell
Of the flag that she made that day?
What was its fate, and what befell
When the General rode away?
O, where did it fly, and where did it fade,
And where was it last hauled down—
The flag that Betsy, the seamstress, made
In the quaint old Quaker town?

Did it fly, perchance, in the battle smoke,
The target of shot and shell?
Did it hear the cheers when the enemy broke,
And the groans of the men who fell?
Did it wave o'er the ranks of buff and blue,
And the glory of victory share,
When the blood-red banner of Britain flew
But a captive trophy there?

Did it fly, perchance, in the favoring breeze,
On a ship that sailed afar
Beyond the farthermost sweep of seas,
Where the Islands of Mystery are?
Did it know the last of the roaring gales,
And the kiss of the salty foam?
Did it flutter aloft when the weathered sails
Were furled in the harbor of home?

Did it fly, perchance, o'er the teeming town,
When the land knew peace again,
Wherever its gleaming stars looked down
On the ways of busy men,
Where every wind that kissed its stripes could know
Brought a message fair and good,
Of the spirit that blessed the square below,
Where the church and the schoolhouse stood?

O, where did it fly, and where did it fade,
And where was it last hauled down—
The flag that Betsy, the seamstress, made
In the quaint old Quaker town?
It is vain to ask; we only know
That the fabric fell in dust
And went to the Land Where Lost Things Go,
As every fabric must.

The fabric faded and fell apart;
Yet the beautiful flag we know
Is the flag unfading that thrilled the heart
Of Washington long ago,
And in that flag through the years to be,
Wherever its free folds toss,
Shall the eyes of a loyal people see
The flag of Betsy Ross!

Billy Grimes, the Drover.

"Tomorrow, morn I'm sweet sixteen
And Billy Grimes, the rover,
Has popped the question to me, mamma, and wants to be my lover;
Tomorrow morn, he says, mamma
he's coming bright and early,
To take a pleasant trip with me
across the fields of barley."
(Repeat last line of each stanza for refrain.)

"You must not go, my daughter, dear;
It is no use a-talking,
You cannot go across the field with
Billy Grimes a-walking.
To think of his presumption now, the
dirty, ugly drover!
I wonder where your pride has gone
to think of such a rover."

"Old Grimes is dead, you know, mamma, and Billy is so lonely,
Besides they say, too, Grimes has said that Billy is the only.
So I'll be heir to all he's left and that they say is nearly
A good ten thousand dollars' worth, and about six hundred yearly."

"I did not hear, my daughter dear, your last remark quite clearly;
But Billy is a clever lad, and no doubt loves you dearly.
Be ready, then, tomorrow morn, and be up bright and early,
To take a pleasant walk with him across the fields of barley."

"And when we're married, dear mamma, we both shall look so neatly,
I'll wear a thousand-dollar shawl, 'twill make me look so sweetly;
This common frock is getting old, and silks will soon be fashion;
I'll turn his pockets inside out, and meet with a short, guess him."

"Not quite so fast, my pretty miss; don't try to win the drover
Who's traveled this whole country through in search of a true lover;
My money ne'er shall buy your shawl, nor build your castles higher.
Please, madam, take your daughter home, I did it but to try her."

Poems Wanted.

Just Over the Stars, to J. A. Newberry, Mechanicsburg, W. Va.

My Sweetheart Went Down With the Ship, and I've a Mother Old and Gray, to Joy Kennedy, Riversville, W. Va.

Little Things, beginning, "A traveler down a dusty road."

How Often, Sad and Dreary, and The Daughter of Sam O'Connell, to Mrs. M. E. Sammons, Louisa, Ky.

Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie, to Darrel J. McKonkey, Lost Creek, W. Va.

Jolly Jack Tar and Napoleon on Helena, to Edward White, West Branch, Mich.

The Little Boy in the Color of Green.

The Last Hymn and Fetter of Gold, to G. H. Neal, Killbuck, O.

Skeptic's Daughter, to Lucy Miller, Ringgold, O.

Green Grows the Laurel and So Does the Rose, to J. C. Craft, Washington, Pa.

Watchman, Tell Us of the Night, to Mrs. S. S. Daud, Monte Vista, Colo.

The Changed Cross.

The Last Charge at Gettysburg.

A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother.

The Ship That Never Returned.

'Twas a summer day and the waves were rippled
By a soft and gentle breeze,
When a ship set sail, with cargo laden,
For a port beyond the seas.
There were sweet farewells, there were loving tokens
While a sail was yet discerned,
Though they knew it not, 'twas a last sad parting,
For the ship she never returned.

Chorus.

Did she ever return? She never returned
And her fate is yet unlearned,
Though for years and years there were fond hearts watching
For the ship that never returned.

Said a feeble lad to his anxious mother,
"I must cross the wide, wide sea,
For they say perchance, in a foreign climate,
There is health and strength for me."
'Twas a gleam of hope in a maze of danger,
And her heart for her youngest yearned,
And she sent him forth with a mother's blessing
On the ship that never returned.

"Only one more trip," said the gallant captain,
As he kissed his weeping wife,
"Only one more bag of the golden treasure,
It will last us all through life.
Then we'll settle down in our cozy little cottage,
And enjoy the rest we've earned,"
But alas! poor man, he sailed as the commander
On the ship that never returned.

The Faded Coat of Blue.

My brave lad he sleeps in his faded coat of blue,
In a lonely grave unknown lies the heart that beat so true.
He sank faint and hungry among the famished brave,
And they laid him sad and lonely within his nameless grave.

Chorus.

No more the bugle calls the weary one,
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown.
I'll find you and know you, among the good and true,
When a robe of white is given for a faded coat of blue.

He cries, give me water, just a little crumb,
And my mother she will bless you through all the years to come.
Oh, tell my sweet sister, loving, kind and true,
That I'll meet her up in heaven in my fadede coat of blue.

He says, my dear comrades, you cannot take me home,
But you'll mark my grave for mother, she'll know me if she comes;
I fear she'll not know me among the good and true,
When I meet her up in heaven in my faded coat of blue.

No dear one was by him to close his sad blue eyes,
And no gentle one was nigh him to give him sweet replies;
No stone marks the sod o'er my lad so brave and true,
In a lonely grave he sleeps in his faded coat of blue.

Daddy's Money.

By Anna Kilpatrick Fain.

Sometimes my daddy likes to tease.
And takes me by surprise;
I can't always tell his jokes,
Unless I watch his eyes.

The other day he said, "My boy,
Where did you get those clothes?
Who bought the hat that you have on?
Who gave you the shoes and hose?
"Who bought the food that gives you life?
Who bought this house and lot?
Who paid for furniture and rugs?
Who gave you your little cot?"

"Why, you did, Daddy," I answered back,
"You bought it all—and more."
"Then—don't you love me better'n mother?"
But I looked down at the floor.
Then I looked up at mother,
And she looked back at me;
And, somehow, before I knew it,
I was on mother's knee!

And daddy's eyes just crinkled up—
I saw he would understand—
'Cause he had a mother once, himself;
He ain't always been a man.

Course I don't love my mother best;
I love them just the same.
But there's something 'bout a mother
That a boy just can't explain.

It's something sorter tender—
You can't tell it if you try.
It's things that mothers do for boys
That dad's money cannot buy!

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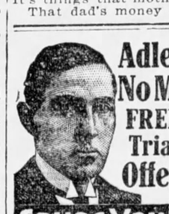

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Jerusalem.

Please give a description of Jerusalem of today and its population.—J. W. H., Saluda, N. C.

Jerusalem lies in Palestine, 33 miles from its port of Jaffa on the Mediterranean, in the midst of an infertile, ill-watered district, once made prosperous by irrigation, now blighted by Turkish possession. The rainfall is about 23 inches, the climate hot and irregular. The city is unsanitary and plague-stricken, caused by dirt, lack of sewerage, bad water and unhygienic habits. It derives its water supply from rain tanks in and out of the walls.

Jerusalem lies on several hills, rising from a steep plateau, and the floor and slopes of a valley between the two main divisions. The modern city is much less extensive than the old, and is in the form of a rough quadrangle, surrounded by a very irregular wall. The streets are crooked, narrow, ill-made and dirty, there being but few attractions except those that are historical. The tourists have caused the establishment of hotels, banks and mercantile establishments. Several Jewish colonies have been settled in the environs. Since 1858 a quarter has grown up outside the walls on the northwest, containing consulates, Christian churches, schools and charitable institutions.

At the last returns the population of the city was as follows: Jews, 41,000; Mohammedans, 10,000; Christians, 12,800. These latter are made up of 6,000 Orthodox Greeks, 4,000 Roman Catholics, 1,400 Protestants, 800 Armenians, 200 Uniat Greeks, and small bodies of Syrians and Copts. The total is over 60,000.

Sticky Flypaper.

I would like to have you publish a recipe for making sticky flypaper.—C. F., Deputy, Ind.

1—Mix equal parts of resin and castor oil with a dash of sugar. 2—Mix 1-2 lb. glue with 1-2 cup of molasses; spread on thick paper, leaving a margin for handling. 3—Brush heavy glazed paper with a thin coating of glue; lay and spread on a mixture of 1 oz. castor oil, 3 oz. resin and tablespoonful of molasses. 4—Heat together 3 1-2 oz. raw linseed oil, 1 lb. resin and 3 1-2 oz. molasses; spread on paper while warm.

Navies of the World.

Please give a comparison between the United States navy and those of the other principal countries.—W. A. C. W., Sylvatus, Va.

Great Britain has 36 modern battleships, 10 cruiser battleships, 40 older battleships, 34 armored cruisers, 31 first-class cruisers, 32 second-class cruisers, 83 third-class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 97 submarines.

Germany has 20 modern battleships, 8 cruiser battleships, 20 older battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 31 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 154 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 45 submarines.

The United States has 12 modern battleships, 30 older battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 16 third-class cruisers, 30 gunboats, 9 monitors, 74 destroyers, 19 torpedo boats, 73 submarines.

France has 17 modern battleships, 18 older battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 18 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 6 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 87 destroyers, 187 torpedo boats, 86 submarines.

Japan has 6 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 14 older battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 13 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, 8 gunboats, 52 destroyers, 55 torpedo boats, 17 submarines.

Russia has 7 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 10 older battleships, 6 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers, 1 third-class cruiser, 8 gunboats, 156 destroyers, 28 torpedo boats, 55 submarines.

Italy has 10 modern battleships, 17 older battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 13 third-class cruisers, 9 gunboats, 49 destroyers, 85 torpedo boats, 28 submarines.

Owing to the present war and the constant construction of new warships and submarines these figures are subject to change, but are the best that can be secured from the statistics furnished.

James Madison.

Please tell who was President of the United States in 1816 and give a brief biography.—H. E. Y., Meshappen, Pa.

James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was born in Port Conway, Virginia, in 1751, and died at Montpelier, Virginia, on June 28, 1836. He was the son of Colonel James Madison, a prosperous planter. In 1771 young Madison was graduated from Princeton and was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776. He was elected to the assembly of that state the same year, in 1777 to the council of state and three years later took his seat in the Continental congress. He served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and as chairman of the ways and means committee was principal author of the revenue system then adopted.

In 1785 Madison proposed a meeting of the state commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the states, was a delegates to the national constitutional convention in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution of the United States. From 1789 to 1797 he served as a member of the first four congresses, maintaining a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. Gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, Madison became its avowed leader from 1792. He was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798" adopted by the Virginia legislature in condemnation of the alien and sedition laws. From 1801 to 1809 he was secretary of state in Jefferson's cabinet.

Chosen President in 1808, by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, Madison was inaugurated at a period when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered. His first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war on June 18, 1812. In the autumn Madison was re-elected by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton. In 1815 a commercial treaty was negotiated with Great Britain, and in 1816 a national bank was incorporated by congress. After retiring from office Madison went to his ancestral estate at Montpelier and was for a long time rector and visitor of the University of Virginia. In 1829 he sat in the state convention to revise the old constitution, but was too infirm to take part in the active work.

His wife, Dorothy Payne, whom he married in 1794, she then being a widow, Mrs. Todd, was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and was long remembered in Washington as Dolly Madison.

Origin of Cotton.

Please tell something about the origin of cotton in this department.—H. M. P., Fountain City, Tenn.

The country in which cotton was first used has not been definitely determined. It had long been known in India before the conquest of that country by Alexander. The Greeks and Romans knew the excellence of its fibre according to the writings of Herodotus and Pliny. When Columbus discovered the New World he found cotton in use by the natives, and cotton cloth was found in the conquests of Peru and Mexico. Ancient Peruvian tombs have yielded mummy cloths mode of cotton, but those obtained from Egyptian tombs appear to be of linen, although it is probable that cotton was known in that country from quite early times.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy.

Can you print a copy of the prophecy made by Mother Shipton?—G. B., Morristown, Minn.

Mother Shipton was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's pretended prophecies in 1797, she was born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in July, 1488, and baptised as Ursula Southiel. She died, according to the same authority at over 70 years of age, but it was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1645 all of her phophecies were considered as having been fulfilled. 1862 a prediction was made with Mother Shipton's name attached to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. It caused some excitement among the ignorant. All events predicted have happened except the prophecy in the last two lines:

Carriages without horses will go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse nor ass be at his side.
Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen.
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found 'mid stone,
In a land that's now unknown.
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England shall at last admit a Jew.
And this world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Liliuokalani.

I would like to know something about Liliuokalani, former queen of Hawaii.—M. M. J., Napa, Cal.

Liliuokalani, ex-queen of Hawaii, was born in Honolulu, September 2, 1838. She was a sister of King Kalakua, and succeeded him in 1891. She was married to John O. Dominis, an American, who became governor of Oahu. She attempted to substitute a less liberal constitution for that of 1887, and this resulted in her being deposed in 1893. The islanders then adopted a provisional government, which soon became a republic. She endeavored to secure assistance from the United States, visiting Washington in 1896 for that purpose, but on the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, in 1898, returned to the island. She revisited the United States in the winter of 1901 to press her claims for indemnity on the crown islands.

Divorce Laws.

Please tell the length of residence required in the various states before one can obtain a divorce.—A. B. W., Athens, W. Va.

Before obtaining a divorce one must reside in the state in which they apply for a divorce a certain length of time. The lengths of residence in each states are as follows: Alabama, one to three years; Alaska, three years; Arizona, one year; Arkansas, one year; California, one year; Colorado, one year; Connecticut, three years; Delaware, two years; District of Columbia, three years; Florida, two years; Georgia, one year; Hawaii, two years; Idaho, six months; Illinois, one year, not required for offense within the states; Indiana, two years; Iowa, one year; Kansas, one year; Louisiana, none; Maine, one year; Kentucky, one year; Maryland, two years; Massachusetts, three to five years; Michigan, one year; Minnesota, one year; Mississippi, one year, Missouri, one year; Montana, one year; Nebraska, one year; two years for causes arising outside of the state; Nevada, one year, unless both parties reside in state at time divorce accrues; New Hampshire, one year; New Jersey, two years; New Mexico, one year; New York, actual residence; North Carolina, two years; North Dakota, one year; Ohio, one year; Oklahoma, one year; Oregon, one year; Pennsylvania, one year; Rhode Island, two years; South Carolina, no divorces granted; South Dakota, one year; Tennessee, two years; Texas, six months; Utah, one year; Vermont, one year; Virginia, one year; Washington, one year; West Virginia, one year; Wisconsin, one year, and Wyoming, one year.

Signers of Declaration.

I would like to have you publish the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in these columns.—M. A. B., Wakeman, Ohio.

The following is the list of names appended to the famous document, with the colony which each represented in congress: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton, from New Hampshire; John Hancock, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; Eldridge Gerry, Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery, Rhode Island; Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut; William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris, New York; Richard Hockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark, New Jersey; Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross, Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, George Reed, Thomas McKean, Delaware; Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, William Paca, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland; George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton, Virginia; William Hooper, Joseph Howes, John Penn, North Carolina; Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, South Carolina; Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walner, Georgia.

Conventions.

Please tell where the two leading political parties have held their national conventions since 1860, and give the names of the candidates nominated.—W. T. S., Westville, Ind.

In 1856 the Republicans, at Philadelphia, nominated John O. Fremont of California for president and William L. Dayton of New Jersey for vice president, while the Democrats at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania for president and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for vice president.

In 1860 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine; the Democrats met at Baltimore, nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia.

In 1864 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Andrew Johnson of Tennessess; the Democrats met at Chicago, nominating George B. McClellan of New Jersey and George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

In 1868 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana; the Democrats at New York, nominating Horatio Seymour of New York and Francis P. Blair, jr., of Missouri.

In 1872 the Republicans met at Philadelphia, nominating Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts; the Democrats met at Baltimore, nominating Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri.

In 1876 the Republicans met at Cincinnati, nominating Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio and William A. Wheeler of New York; the Democrats met at St. Louis, nominating Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana.

In 1880 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating James A. Garfield of Ohio and Chester A. Arthur of New York; the Democrats met at Cincinnati nominating Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania and William H. English of Indiana.

In 1884 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating James G. Blaine of Maine and John A. Logan of Illinois; the Democrats met at Chicago, nominating Grover Cleveland of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana.

In 1888 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Levi P. Morton of New York; the Democrats met at St. Louis, nominating Grover Cleveland of New York and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

In 1892 the Republicans met at Minneapolis, nominating Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Whitelaw Reid of New York; the Democrats met at Chicago, nominating Grover Cleveland of New York and Adelai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

In 1896 the Republicans met at St. Louis, nominating Willam McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey; the Democrats met at Chicago, nominating William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine.

In 1900 the Republicans met at Philadelphia, nominating William McKinley of Ohio and Theodore Roosevelt of New York; the Democrats met at Kansas City, nominating William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Adlai E. Stevenson of New York.

In 1904 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating Theodore Roosevelt of New York and C. W. Falarbanks of Indiana; the Democrats met at St. Louis, nominating Alton B. Parker of New York and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

In 1908 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York; the Democrats met at Denver, nominating William J. Bryan of Nebraska and John W. Kern of Indiana.

In 1912 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York; the Democrats met at Baltimore, nominating Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshal of Indiana.

In 1916 the Republicans met at Chicago, nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York and C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana; the Democrats met at St. Louis, nominating Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.

Miscellaneous.

M. B. F., Bartlett, N. C.—When a locality wishes to obtain more daylight during leisure hours the time is set one hour ahead so that what is five o'clock now will be six o'clock with the time advanced.

J. B. H., Jackson Ohio—We have no recipe for making paint from cement for painting rough surfaces.

A. T. L., Leemaster, Va.—The answer to your question concerning the popular vote in 1912 was published on July 20.

B. L. A., Pavli, Ind.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for the president, is a Baptist.

N. R. L., Liberty, Ind.—New Orleans is located on the Mississippi river, 107 miles from where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

S. B. T., New Germantown, Pa. — Simon Girty was a scout who used to rome all over the territory now composing Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

M. C. W., Escondedo, Cal.—As we have stated before we cannot publish the prophecy made by Tolstoi.

C. A. N., Wagoner, Ind.—We have no list of the famous pioneers of this country.

M. C., Hanford, Wash.—Our references do not state whom the sister of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, married.

A DREDGE KING OF THE KLONDIKE

His Name Is "Joe Boyle" and His Domain Is Forty Square Miles of Gold-Bearing Earth.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Dawson, Yukon Territory.

SINCE I have come to Canada I have acquired a contempt for Aladdin. At every step here I am meeting common, everyday men who are enslaving genii a million times mightier than those of the Arabian Nights. They rub the lamps of their genius and palaces of mechanical wonder spring forth almost in a night. They give their orders and change the course of a river. They raise their hands and valleys are turned upside down. They even send their minions into the stony ice vaults that have been locked since the age of the glaciers to bring forth the gold so long held by Jack Frost.

It is such men who are conquering nature in the valley of the Klondike, who are ripping the skin from the ribs of old Mother Earth and picking out the gold that lies next her bones. I have already written of the Yukon Gold Co., the child of the Guggenheims, which is operating in the creeks that have poured millions into the lap of the world. My subject today is Joseph W. Boyle, the dredge king, whose dominions are 40 square miles of the gold-bearing earth through which the Klondike itself cuts its way. His territories begin within almost a stone's throw of where the river flows into the Yukon and they run to beyond Hunker creek for a distance of about seven miles. They cover altogether an area of over 25,000 acres, and the most of this is mixed with nuggets, grains, dust and flour of fine gold.

The tract is known as the Boyle concession. It consists of leases from the government of Canada giving Mr. Boyle the right to work the lower valley of the Klondike up to the crest of the mountains on both sides of the river. The greater part of it is in the wide bed between the hills through which the fast-flowing Klondike runs. At a distance it looks like farm land and when the concessions were granted much of it was covered with gardens. It had all been cleared of woods by the gold hunters of the early days and a great part of the tens of millions of dollars' worth of gold dust and nuggets that were the first yield of this region came from here. When Mr. Boyle got the property the rich pockets had been practically exhausted. The people declared that all of the gold had been won and that the land would never be fit for anything else than moose pastures.

Mr. Boyle thought otherwise. He reasoned, "If so much gold has come from the valley and the creeks running into it, there cannot but be quantities of gold dust and grains scattered through the bed rock of which the valley is made." He went upon that supposition and got the concessions, and as a result he is potentially one of the very rich men of the world. I do not know just how much gold he has already taken out of the ground, but I understand that the crop of this year will be more than $1,500,000, and that of this more than a million will be profit. Moreover, this sum will all come from gold-bearing earth, which carries values of only about 26 cents to the ton, and which until Joe Boyle stripped off the surface had been locked in the glacial ice that has been in a frozen state for thousands of years. It was the job of Joe Boyle to learn how to work these low values at a profit.

Who Is Joe Boyle?

But first let me introduce you to the Joe Boyle of today. "Joe Boyle" is the title by which he goes here. He has no frills about him, and though everyone pays him respect, in manner and thought he is as plain as a pipe stem. I wish you could see him. He is the personification of the combative. A giant of a man, he is straight and well formed. He is broad-shouldered, big-framed, stands six feet in his stockings and weighs more than 200 pounds. He has a big head, a broad and high forehead and eyes like blue steel. His appearance is that of a fighter, and it does not belie him. His jaw is of iron and its grip is grim death. He is a positive man. He knows what he wants and how to demand it. He is a good companion and hail-fellow-well-met with those whom he likes. I am told that he is also a good hater and is human throughout. He stands well with his employes, and addresses each of them by his first name. In speaking of him they refer to him as "Joe Boyle" or "J. W. B.," but they understand that he is the boss and that everything must be done just as he says.

I have spoken of Joe Boyle as looking like a fighter. That is the predominant feature of his character. He has had to fight all of his life, and today he would rather fight than do anything else. He began his fight as a boy. His father was a horse farmer in eastern Canada. He lived at Woodstock, Ontario, and there kept racing stables and bred and raised fine horses. When J. W. B. had reached 17 this life grew too tame for him and he started out to make his own way. His success was not great, and when a sea captain asked him to go before the mast he became a salor and as such traveled over a great part of the world. He was wrecked several times, and in going from the island of St. Helena around the Cape of Good Hope his ship sprang aleak and the men had to work the pumps for 4,000 miles from there to Bombay. He finally rose to be quartermaster of an English steamer and then came back home.

A little later he struck out for the west, and when some of the first gold mines of the Yukon were discovered he was in Seattle. One of his friends at that time was Frank Slavin, the bare-knuckle champion prizefighter of the world. I am not sure, but I think Boyle was Slavin's trainer and manager. At any rate, the two started to Alaska together. They "mushed" it from Dyea over the mountains and got to the Klondike shortly after gold was discovered. Boyle and Slavin worked together for a time and Boyle was afterward engaged in placer mining with Swift-water Bill. "Swift-water" made several fortunes which he frittered away. Mr. Boyle was superintendent of his mines.

Joe Boyle was 28 years old at this time. He was not doing as well as he had hoped at his mining, and he conceived the idea that there was a fortune to be made in the earth after the miners had left, and also in the timber that then covered a great part of the Klondike valley. It was as far back as 1899 when he stood on a little hill above the Klondike river and debated as to the size of the tract he would lease. He determined to take all of the land within sight, and then made out the papers for the gold territory which he now has.

Waded Through Swamps.

He also made a claim for the timber. The latter was 10 miles in length, extending through and beyond the territory which he is now mining. Every one laughed at the mining property, but he had to fight for his timber. As soon as his application was known his competitors at Dawson saw the authorities and had them require him to stake out the whole 10 miles of his property. This was when the claim was just on the edge of being perfected, and the announcement was made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the last day required. Boyle started on foot that afternoon and tramped all night, blazing his way and marking the limits. He had to wade through swamps, blaze the trees and drive stakes. The work was exhausting, but he kept on until he thought he had marked out not less than 15 miles. He got back to Dawson at 9 o'clock the next morning, only to find a number of men ready to jump his claim if it had not been staked. When the claim was measured according to law, it was found that his stakes fell short only 20 feet of the 10 miles allotted. After that he started sawmills. He got $100 a thousand, and made money out of his lumber and wood. He has now from this same claim the timbers he uses in his dredging operations, and has a sawmill connected with his electric plant at North Fork, where lumber is sawed by electricity.

It was his lumber profits that gave Mr. Boyle the money that enabled him to go to see capitalists and finance his mining concessions. He first formed an alliance with the Rothschilds, by which he was to have one-third and they two-thirds of the stock. The understanding was that they were to furnish the money, amounting to some millions, and that Mr. Doyle was to manage the property and superintend its developments.

Then the Rothschilds tried to squeeze out "J. W. B." They questioned his title and planned reorganization. Joe Boyle carried the matter to Ottawa and fought them in the courts, where he finally got a judgment against them for more than $600,000. The Rothschilds wanted to get rid of him, and offered him a million dollars for his share of the stock. He refused and in return made them an offer of $400,000 for the two-thirds that they held. At first they laughed, but they finally reconsidered and accepted his proposition. Mr. Boyle then formed another company known as the Canadian Klondike Mining Co., by which name the property is known to this day.

Gold and More Gold.

I have already given you the extent of the Boyle concessions. They include seven miles of the mile-wide Klondike valley and they run to the crest of the hills on each side. The whole territory contains more or less gold. Mr. Boyle tells me that 150,000,000 cubic yards of it has already been prospected and proved, and that there is probably 100,000,000 yards more. This makes a total of 250,000,000 cubic yards, the most of which is yet to go through the great dredges, and in addition there are forty or fifty million yards of gold-bearing gravel that will be sluiced down the hills by the hydraulic giants.

Mr. Boyle says that the bed of the valley contains about 26 cents' worth of gold to the cubic yard and that it costs on the average about 8 cents a yard to get the gold out. At this estimate the gold in the valley amounts to somewhere between forty and fifty millions of dollars.

This vast sum is free gold in the shape of flour, dust and small nuggets scattered through the earth in such infinitesimal quantities that the output of a wagon load is not as big as a pinch of your fingers. The most of the gold lies as far from the surface of the earth as the height of a three or four-story house, and with the exception of a foot or so of moss and muck on the top the material consists of gravel, the stones ranging in size from bowlders of quartz and granite as big as a peck measure down to pebbles the size of a pea and even fine sand. In many places this material under the moss is frozen solid as though it were one great block of ice, the bowlders, pebbles and sand being cemented together more tightly than the nuts in peanut brittle, and in this frozen mass is found the gold.

In the rich creeks where the Guggenheims have been operating the earth carries values to the amount of 60 or 70 cents' worth of gold to the ton. It pays to thaw the ice out by steam, but this can be done only at a cost of about 30 cents to the ton. In the Boyle concessions, where the earth carries only 26 cents' worth of gold, some other method of thawing had to be found, for the steam-point process would cost 4 cents more per ton than the possible output. Mr. Boyle studied the problem and decided to make the sun and the river do his work for him. He found that if he could get rid of the muck and moss, the great non-conductor that covered the frozen mass, the sun would gradually make its way down to bedrock. It would thaw the earth to a depth of ten feet in the summer and the next winter's freezing would make solid only about six feet of this thawing. He found that when the next summer came the sun would poke its rays through the six feet of ice made in the last winter and then jump through the thawed ground left from the last summer and melt four or five feet more of the ancient ice strata below. In short, if the moss could be taken away, the sun would melt its way to bedrock.

Then came the question how to get the muck off at a price that would pay. Here the forces of nature about him were again brought to bear on the question. He found that the Klondike itself would serve for this job. All that he had to do was to dam it in places and turn the course of the river this way and that. The current soon washed off the moss and the muck and when turned again left the gravel just right for the work of the sun.

The next process was to handle the melted material with such economical machinery that not an ounce of energy or a cent of expense went to waste. He investigated the subject of dredges and had some of the largest of these machines that have ever been built made for the purpose. He experimented and had them made better and better. He then brought them in pieces by sea to Skagway and carried them over the mountains and down the Yukon to Dawson and put them to work. His dredges each cost in the neighborhood of a half million dollars apiece and he has three of them, which are now lifting up the bed of the Klondike valley and turning it, as it were, upside down. The dredges gouge out the earth to a depth of 30 or 40 feet, taking up rocks of all sorts, from bowlders as big as a half-bushel basket to earth as fine as the flour of which mushroom crackers are made. They lift the stuff in great steel buckets at a ton to the bucket, to the height of a six-story house, and pour it through revolving screens, so that the rock, gravel and sand are carried away, and every bit of the gold is caught in layers of cocoanut matting not unlike that used on an office floor. At the close of each 24 hours the mats containing the gold are lifted out and washed in a tub. The gold and black sand fall to the bottom and the mats are put back again.

Dredges Beyond Description.

This, in brief, is the way Joe Boyle mines gold. It is only in brief. It gives no conception of the mighty dredges and the other machinery used in the handling. I despair of describing the dredges. Each is as big as a seven-story block. It is 130 feet long and 60 feet wide, and it weighs 2,000 tons. The machinery is of manganese steel, although this is inclosed in a wooden framework made on the ground.

This giant is moved by electricity. The falling water from the mountains 20 miles off gives it its power, and makes it work as though it had brains. It is the nearest live thing I have ever seen in machinery. It has two great legs at the back with which it walks, as it were up the valley, gouging out its pathway and carrying the pond of water in which it swims with it as it goes. Each of the legs is a square tube of steel which weighs 32 tons. It runs to the top of the dredge and at the bottom ends in a steel point which is dropped far down into the bed of the river. With this as an anchor the dredge swings around as though on a pivot, digging out the thawed earth in front of it and cutting a swath two feet in depth around an arc 300 feet long. When this has gone down to bed rock it moves a little and sinks its other leg into the earth and thus cuts another two feet, swinging back and forth until all the earth in front of it down to bed rock has passed through the dredge. At the same time the debris is carried away on a steel framework by a moving belt at the back, much like the chaff and straw of a threshing machine. This debris consists of bowlders and gravel which are piled up in a ragged path of desolation behind.

Each of these dredges will handle 500 tons of rock in an hour and keep up that average all the day through. It will handle 12,000,000 cubic yards in a season. The three dredges now working will actually handle more than 6,000,000 cubic yards of such material this year, or enough to fill a train almost as long as the distance around the earth. One day's output of a single dredge would comprise 12,000 loads of a ton and a half each, and if put upon wagons with the noses of each team of two horses resting on the tailboard of the wagon in front, the wagon train would be 60 miles long. Each wagonload would contain 26 cents' worth of gold, and of that about 18 cents would be profit. This seems very little as to the individual ton, but it amounts all told to more than a million dollars a year.

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Like a Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking Iron—nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—**E. Sauer, M. D.**

NOTE.—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older forms of inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists.—Advertisement.

AUSTRIA AGREES FOOD MAY PASS

Will Permit America to Relieve Suffering of Starving Poland.

Washington, July 28.—Informal assurances that Austria-Hungary is disposed to respond favorably to President Wilson's personal appeal for permission for shipment of American relief supplies to Poles in territory held by Austrian forces, have been given personally by Foreign Minister Burian to Ambassador Penfield.

The state department also received today from Ambassador Page the British foreign office statement of Great Britain's willingness to permit shipments of foodstuffs into Poland to be administered by a commission appointed by President Wilson, provided the German and Austrian occupying armies would not seize or remove products of the occupied territory. The condition, it is feared, may block the negotiations.

Suffering Ameliorated.

Mr. Penfield reported today that he delivered personally to Count Burian on July 26, President Wilson's plea in behalf of famine-stricken Poles and that the foreign minister promised to deliver the President's letter immediately to Emperor Francis Joseph. The minister's unofficial opinion was that the request of the President would be met by Austria and Germany. Ambassador Penfield was told by the foreign minister that Austria was administering affairs in one-third of Russian Poland and that famine conditions there have been greatly ameliorated in recent months by good crops and management.

State department officials regard the reception of the President's letter at the Austrian foreign office as a hopeful sign of concessions which eventually will permit American relief measures for the staring Poles.

England's Position.

The British communication previously published in part concludes with the following statement:

"It is obvious that if this proposal is to be put into operation successfully no time must be lost. The new harvest certainly will have to be gathered and for the plans to be of any advantage to the occupied territory, the fruits of the harvest must be placed in neutral control before they have been appropriated for the use of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Ambassador Page has sent copies of the British proposal to Ambassadors Gerard and Penfield at Berlin and Vienna, American Minister Brand Whitlock, in Belgium, and Chairman Hoover of the American Relief Commission.

FIRST GERMAN CHILD COLONISTS IN HOLLAND

Amsterdam, July 29.—Seventy German children of the poorer classes have arrived in Holland, says the Telegraf, which adds: "This is the beginning of the scheme which has been maturing for some time to send poor German children to this country."

DIRECTS WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FOR THE HUGHES ALLIANCE

—Photo by Bain News Service.

Miss Frances Kellor, chairman of the executive committee of the Hughes Alliance, composed of women, will be one of the big factors in the presidential campaign. She has been chosen to direct the fight for the support of the 4,000,000 women voters in the November election.

GOITER

GALVANO NECKLACE. The latest discovery for the relief and cure of Goiter. Write while you sleep. Send us a postcard for our free booklet on goiter. COSMAS PHARMACAL CO., 14 Cosmas Bldg., Watertown, Wis.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs. Don't Die in the House. Unbeatable Exterminator. The Recognized Standard Exterminator of Druggists & Country Stores. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Used the World Over. Used by U. S. Gov't. **Rough on Rats Never Fails.** *Refuse ALL Substitutes.*

MAY EAT TURKEY SOUTH OF RIVER

National Guardsmen Likely to Spend Christmas Day Facing the Mexicans.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, July 27.—Prediction by National Guard officers on the border that the militia men would eat their Christmas turkeys in sight of the Mexicans instead of at home with the rest of the family are borne out by the state of affairs at Washington.

The government has not adopted any definite course of action as to the stay of the citizen soldiers and will not until the Mexican outlook has cleared up. Then, and not until then, will the authorities here get down to the question of dispersing the guardsmen.

No one with any knowledge with the intricicities of Mexican affairs is in position to say whether there will be a clearing up, such as is being worked for at this time, so no one can say that the danger of intervention has been averted. There is ample evidence that the danger of bandit incursions over the American line will easily become acute again if the border vigils relaxed in any way.

Under these circumstances the government is making no attemtp to work out a time limit for the National guards. It all depends on contingencies that cannot be discounted in advance. The impression among guardsmen that their service on patrol duty would be limited to three months has disappeared in the face of preparations for a prolonged tour of duty. The diplomatic negotiations between the American and Mexican governments on which depends peaceful relations are progressing very slowly. The personnel of the American commission that is to meet with the commission which will come from Mexico City has not been determined. This and other things indicate quite fully that questions at issue will string along until after the elections. Another factor is the desire to thoroughly season the National guard in the federal service and innure them to the hardships of first-class oldiers.

NEW YORK LIMITS TALL BUILDINGS

Regulates Construction to Remedy Congestion of Sidewalk and Transit Facilities.

New York, July 27.—Real estate men, builders and students of municipal affairs assert that the

TWO ARRESTED FOR EXPLOSION OF AMMUNITION

Storage Co. Superintendent and Railroad Agent Held on Charges of Manslaughter.

New York, July 31.—Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the National Storage Co., and Albert M. Dickman, agent of the Lehigh Valley railway, were held today on charges of manslaughter in connection with the double explosion of ammunition at Black Tom Island.

The investigation of the disaster had so far progressed today that Prosecutor Hudspeth of Hudson county declared other important arrests would be made within 24 hours.

Loss Runs Into Millions.

While the proceedings were in progress before Judge Sullivan, the police were investigating a report that 40 cars filled with ammunition were standing in a railroad yard at Jersey City in direct violation of the law. The informant who gave the police warning of the alleged danger said the cars contained enough ammunition to destroy New York and all surrounding cities.

The death list in Sunday morning's explosion still stood at three today. It may increase to 15, as there are 12 persons missing. The property damage is conservatively estimated at $20,000,000, but some guesses place it as high as $50,000,000.

Fire Caused Explosion.

A fire of unknown origin on one of the ammunition bearing lighters caused the explosion, according to word received here this afternoon.

Chief A. Bruce Bielaski of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, announced that a preliminary report from Captain William Offley, in charge of the bureau's New York office stated it had been determined that a fire on one of the lighters first ignited the explosives. He added it has not yet been determined what caused the fire. There is no evidence, Chief Bielaski stated, that incendiarism was to blame.

Dickman and Davidson were arrested shortly after the warrants were issued.

Blame Companies.

Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City declared that the blame for the explosions could be laid at the door of the Lehigh Valley railway, the National Storage Co., and the Johnson Lighterage Co.

The big pier, just west of the Statue of Liberty, is today a mass of smokejoins with the debris piled hundreds of feet high in places, and with the fire still burning.

The work of repairing the damage to the buildings on Bedloe's and Ellis islands and in New York and Jersey City, began today. The immigration station at Ellis island had the appearance of a war-swept village with every window shattered, the roof of the hospital caved in, the main door blown away and the dining and executive rooms wrecked, while the island was strewn with bits of shrapnel, broken glass and three-inch shells thrown ashore from drifting barges which had bombarded the island as they burned. The damage was estimated at $75,000.

Damage to Statue of Liberty.

The buildings on Bedloe's island with doors blown in and windows shattered showed the marks of an eight-hour bombardment of shrapnel, iron bolts and spikes, pieces of steel and chain. The roof of an iron warehouse was ripped off and the walls are full of holes, while the homes of the army officers are stripped of their chimneys and walls and plaster are shattered. The loss there is estimated at $100,000. The Statue of Liberty virtually is undamaged, but the doors to the pedestal are blown in.

Stories told by those who narrowly escaped death verge on the miraculous. One man says he was blown off a lighter into the bay and swam to Bedloe's island, but had to swim back again to the Jersey shore when the flaming barges bombarded the island. "The air seemed to be full of flame and I thought the end of the world had come," said another survivor. A third was blown 50 feet from the top of a freight car and landed near a building, which fell upon him.

More than 40 persons are receiving treatment for injuries in their homes or hospitals today. Numerous inquiries have been made for persons unaccounted for since the explosion, but the police list of missing narrowed down today to 12. The ruins of the buildings wrecked by the blast are being searched today for the recovery of additional bodies.

Up to this forenoon it had been impossible to make anything like a systematic inspection of conditions on Black Tom Island. At that time, however, the full effect of the blast was seen. The buildings there were shattered and torn. Barges tied at the pier were completely shattered, their upper works being torn away.

On the Jersey shore lay all that remained of many lighters after they had been eaten by flames. When they caught fire and threatened other shipping nearby, they were set loose to burn up.

Like a Battle Front.

The scene of the explosion is like a "bit of the western front" in France. About 28 acres have been gouged out for a depth of 30 to 40 feet and water from the bay is making a lake of the hole. Whatever stood on the ground there was blown to atoms. Twisted pieces of steel—and not many of them—remain to suggest what happened.

Of the 26 storage houses which a few hours ago stretched a mile along Black Tom island and the filled in land that connected it with the mainland, only four and one-half remained. The concrete elevator stands also, but its interior is ruined and there is doubt if the walls can be used again.

There is a likelihood, in the opinion of firemen and officials, that all the dead will never be accounted for. The explosion that destroyed the cars and buildings and excavated the acres of land, without doubt blew some workment to bits. The bodies of such as were blown into the bay will appear in a few days.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF AUGUST

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTDE.

The most interesting astronomical event of the present month will be the passage of the crescent moon over the bright planet Saturn. This, the only planetary occultation of the entire year which is visible from our country, will be a most beautiful sight when viewed in a small telescope. The planet Venus, which is still seen as a very narrow crescent in the telescope, is, however rapidly widening and also 9 it will attain its greatest brilliancy, 9 it will attain its greatest brilliancy, when it will shine with more than 100 times the brightness of a first magnitude star. This beautiful world is nightly drawing closer to the bright Saturn, though it will not approach most closely to the Ringed Planet and pass to the east of it until September 5.

But to study and observe these beautiful objects it will be necessary for the reader to go out very late in the night, only an hour or two before dawn. It is in the morning sky that the three brightest planets are now to be found; in the evening heavens the bright Mars alone remains with us and this is so far away and so very low in the west that it is in very unfavorable position for observation. By September 1 it will have passed beyond the borders of our evening map, but on this date the great Jupiter will be just entering the map in the east and this beautiful world, with its retinue of bright moons, will shine in our evening skies throughout the entire winter. On August 10, the faint Uranus, which is just visible to the naked eye, will come into opposition with the sun, and so be nearest the earth. This will be the most favorable time of the year for observing this very large but very distant world.

The August Stars.

The slow progression of the seasons has brought the Great Square of Pegasus and the bright Andromeda into our evening sky, while the summer branch of the Milky Way with its train of bright groups, extending from Sagittarius in the south to Perseus in the north, has now become raised almost to the zenith. With this beautiful pathway to guide him the merest beginner in astronomy can readily trace out many of the larger summer groups, of which the most easily found are Scorpio, the Archer, the Eagle, the Northern Cross, and Cassiopeia. Having thus made a beginning, and, as it were, found his bearings on the face of the heavens, the delicate fainter groups, such as the Maiden's Hair, the Crown, the Arrow, the striking little figure known as the Dolphin or Job's Coffin, and many others can be gradually added, until the whole summer heavens has become familiar to him.

It is in Andromeda, at N. Figure 1, that there is found the wonderful

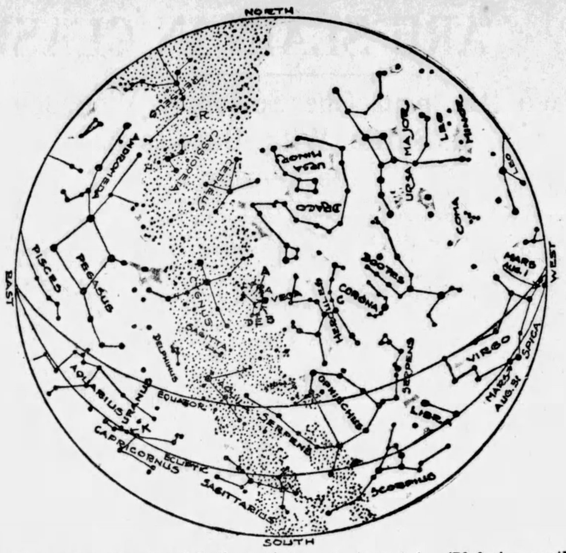


Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m. August 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

Great Nebula, while at the point C of the constellation Hercules there is the wonderful cluster of 60,000 stars. Both of these objects are just visible to the naked eye on a clear night and they can hence be well studied with even a small telescope, though it requires a large glass to reveal much of their wonderful beauty. The intricate details of the former, showing how it consists of a great winding spiral apparently condensing into a solar system, can in fact only be detected through a long exposure of the photographic plate.

Almost exactly in the zenith there shines out the brilliant blue Vega, a wonderful sun immensely larger and immensely hotter than our own sun, which is so far away that the light with which we view it has been 21 years and 8 months on its journey to us. Vega is receding from us with a speed of some nine million miles a second; it is also drifting slowly in a transverse direction and so changing its position among the stars, but this motion is so slow that it will require 7,000 years for its place to become changed by an amount equal to the apparent distance across the full moon. Of the two faint stars, A and B, Figure 1 which with Vega form an equal-sided triangle, the former is seen to be an interesting double in an opera or field glass, while a larger telescope reveals it as a remarkable quadruple system of suns. The latter

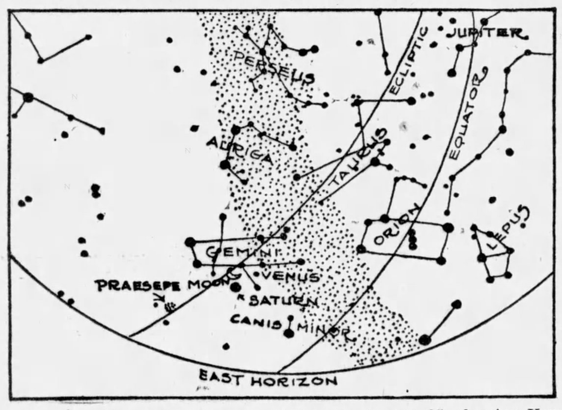


Figure 2. The eastern heavens at 8 a. m., August 25, showing Venus Jupiter and Saturn, the last about to be occulted by the crescent moon.

is an unequal pair of a greenish color. Almost on a line with E and D, but nearer the latter is the remarkable Ring Nebula, which in a small telescope appears as a dim, misty, oval patch of light of about the size of the planet Jupiter. This is one of the gaseous nebulas, of whose nature and development we know very little. They may be matter in a very primitive condition from which denser clouds, and finally systems, may develop in the course of ages, or they may, as some think, be a disintegration product, formed possibly at the time of the tearing apart or breaking up of a star. This nebula is the best example of its type in the heavens; the Great Nebula of Andromeda, at N. is the finest example of the second large class of nebulas, which are of a whitish color and of a spiral structure.

The Occultation of Saturn.

The beautiful phenomenon will occur on the early morning of August 25 when the crescent, waning moon is but two days from new. As seen from Washington, the bright, advancing east edge of the crescent will begin to cover the disc of Saturn at about 3 a. m. (Eastern Standard time). The planet will remain hidden for 1 hour 1 minute, after which it will begin to emerge from behind the dark, west edge of the ball. At this time the whole ball of the moon will probably be dimly visible to the naked eye, being faintly illuminated by the light from the nearly full moon.

The exact instants of the beginning and ending of the occultation cannot be given for all different observers because these are much influenced by the observer's position upon the earth. To be certain of witnessing the phenomenon the reader should therefore go out and turn toward the eastern heavens at shortly before 3 a. m. (eastern standard time), noting the position of the moon and Saturn with reference to each other. By considering that our satellite moves eastward among the stars an amount equal to its own diameter in the course of an hour, he can estimate quite closely when the occultation will occur. It is very unfortunate that in the extreme south central parts of our country and also in the far west the occultation cannot be witnessed because the moon and Saturn will not have risen; in the Mississippi valley the end only can be observed, but in the eastern states the entire phenomenon will be visible.

In the telescope one will see the steadily advancing, bright edge of the moon successively cover the satellites of the planet, the western part of the ring, the ball, and finally the eastern edge of the rings, all of which objects will afterward reappear in the inverse order from behind the dark, or western, limb. Altogether, an occultation of Saturn is of more interest than that of any other of the planets.

Planets in August.

Mercury is in the evening sky, but is invisible throughout the month, since it does not come to its greatest eastern elongation before September 9.

Venus is very conspicuous in the east for a few hours before dawn. In the course of the month it moves eastward across the constellation Gemini; during this time it will be seen in the telescope to be rapidly losing its crescent shape, though it will not become exactly half full until September 12.

Mars will be seen low in the southwest for a few hours after sunset. During August it will move eastward through Virgo, passing two degrees north of the bright star Spica on August 28. At this time the two objects will form an interesting stellar figure in the southwestern heavens, for the reddish color of Mars will contrast strongly with the blue color of the star.

Jupiter rises almost due east at about 11 p. m. on August 1, and at about 9 p. m. on August 31. It is in excellent position for observation during the early morning hours.

Saturn is moving slowly eastward in Gemini, and is hence also conspicuous in the morning sky. It will be passed by Venus on September 5.

Uranus is in opposition with the sun on August 10. The observer may find this faint world at this time as follows: Let him point his telescope at K, Figure 1, bringing this object carefully to the middle of the field. Being careful not to disturb the telescope, let him then wait 4 minutes and 7 seconds, and then elevate the telescope in declination exactly one degree, or an amount equal to twice the apparent diameter of the moon. Uranus will then be found in the center of the field. It will appear as a greenish star of exactly the sixth magnitude, but by its dull luster may be readily distinguished from a true star, especially if the seeing on this particular night is reasonably good.

The August Shooting Stars.

These shooting stars, known also as Perseids, are most numerous for a few nights before and after the 10th of the present month. They will be seen to dart outward in all directions from the Radiant, at R, Figure 1, and move slowly over the sky, sometimes leaving a short trail behind them. By steadily watching this region of the heavens the observer will probably see a shooting star at an average interval of some three or four minutes. A careful record of the apparent paths of these objects among the stars, the time being also noted, constitutes a kind of observing of real value, and one especially suitable for the amateur astronomer.

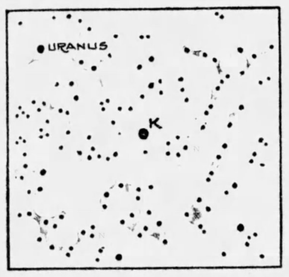


Fig. 3. Showing all stars so bright as the tenth magnitude within a region three degrees square about the star K of Figure 1 For use in finding the planet Uranus with small telescope.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, July 31.—There was an easier feeling in the wheat market here today, simultaneous with reported cooler weather northwest and cooler forecasts in various regions.

A further break is looked for, although the market is considered fundamentally bullish. Liverpool cables were unchanged.

The decline at the opening here was ¾c for cash and July; ½c for Sept. and ⅝c for December. The later options declined slightly further during the early periods.

After the morning's weakness, the market progressed higher, going ⅝c and 1c higher than the close yesterday. Toward the close, however, the market began to settle again, and finished at Saturday's level.

The coarse grains were steady. July corn opened unchanged and fluctuated but little later. September opened ¼c higher and December ¼c lower. July and September oats opened unchanged, December being ¼c lower.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High	Low.	July 31.	July 29.
Cash	1.28¼	1.20½	1.27	1.28¼	1.28½
July	1.28¾	1.20½	1.27	1.28½	1.28½
Sept.	1.29½	1.31	1.29¾	1.30¼	1.31¼
Dec.	1.33¼	1.35	1.32½	1.34¼	1.34¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	84½	84½
July	84½	....	....	84½	84½
Sept.	81	81	80¼	80¾	80¾
Dec.	69½	70¼	69	69¼	69¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42¼	43
July	43	....	....	42½	43
Sept.	43	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	43
Dec.	45¼	45⅝	45	45	45⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.35	....	....	9.35	9.30
Oct.	9.45	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.40
Dec.	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.27	9.22
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	99	99
Alsike—					
Cash	9.30	....	....	9.30	9.30
Aug.	9.30	....	....	9.30	9.30
Sept.	9.30	....	....	9.30	9.30
Timothy—					
Cash	3.07	....	....	3.10	3.05
Aug.	2.67	....	....	3.67	2.65
Sept.	2.67	....	....	3.65	2.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.19¼	1.20⅜	1.17⅝	1.19⅝	1.19⅜
Sept.	1.21	1.22⅜	1.19⅝	1.21¼	1.21⅛
Dec.	1.24¼	1.25⅝	1.22⅞	1.24¾	1.24⅝
Corn—					
July	83	83¼	82	82¼	83
Sept.	78¾	79¼	78	78¼	78½
Dec.	66	66⅝	66⅞	67⅛	67¾
Oats—					
July	40¾	40¾	39½	39½	40¾
Sept.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40⅞	41⅝
Dec.	43¾	43¾	....	43¼	43⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	25.75	25.75	24.87	25.05	25.75
Sept.	24.57	24.60	24.30	24.60	24.75
Dec.	....	....	....	12.32	....
Lard—					
July	12.62	12.62	12.50	12.52	12.67
Sept.	12.67	12.67	12.57	12.62	12.72
Oct.	12.67	....	....	12.62	12.75
Ribs—					
July	....	....	....	13.40	13.50
Sept.	13.47	13.47	13.27	13.40	13.52

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.26½	1.25⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.26⅝	1.25¾
Dec.	....	....	....	1.27⅛	1.26

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.27½	1.27
Sept.	....	....	....	1.26¾	1.26½
Dec.	....	....	....	1.26⅝	1.26

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; active; shipping, $8.00@10.00; butchers, $7.00@8.75; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25, stock heifers, $5.50@6.00; fresh cows and springers active, $70@115. Veals—Receipts, 1,600; active and steady; $4.50@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; active; heavy, $10.50@10.55; fixed, $10.50; Yorkers, $10.25@10.50; pigs, $10.15@10.25; roughs, $9.90@10.15; stags, $6.50@7.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; active; lambs, $7.00@11.25; yearlings, $5.50@9.25; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Aug. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; market lower; bulk sold at $10.25; pigs, $9.75; stags, $7.75; roughs, $9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 50 cars; market steady; top, $9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; top, $7.50; lambs, lower; top, $10.50. Calves, slow; top, $13.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 41,000; market weak; bulk, $9.45@10.00; light, $9.50@10.05; mixed, $9.15@10.05; heavy, $9.05@10.05; rough, $9.05@9.20; pigs, $7.75@9.65. Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market weak; native beef cattle, $6.00@10.40; stockers and feeders, $5.00@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.25; calves, $8.50@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market weak; wethers, $6.75@8.25; lambs, $7.50@11.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; top, $9.35. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market higher; prime heavies, $10.30@10.35; heavy mixed, $10.35@10.40; mediums and heavy yorkers, $10.40@10.45; light yorkers, $10.20@10.25; pigs, $10.00@10.10; roughs, $7.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market higher; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $10.75. Calves—Receipts, 700; market steady; good to choice veals, $13.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 1.—Flour unsettled; spring patents, $6.55@6.80; winter patents, $5.90@6.15; winter straights, $5.55@5.80. Pork firm; mess, $27.00@27.50; family, $28.00@28.50; short cuts, $25.00@27.00. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@13.50; family, $19.50@26.50. Lard barely steady; middle west, $12.75@12.85. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay quiet; prime, $1.25; No. 1, $1.20. No. 2, $1.10; No. 3, 90c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides steady; Bogota, 32½@33½c; Central America, 32½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c. Butter firm; receipts, 10,132c; creamery, extras (92 score), 29¾@30c; creamery (higher scorings), 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 17,694; fresh gathered, extra fine, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26½@27½c; nearby henhery whites, fine to fancy, 35@38c; nearby henhery browns, 31@35c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,345; state fresh, specials, 16c; do, average fancy, 15½c. Live poultry irregular; no prices quoted; dressed steady; broilers, 21@30c; fowls, 17½@22c; turkeys, 25c.

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing price to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28c; solid pack, 28¼c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16½@17c; York state, 20c; brick, 17¼@18c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 17@17¼c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26c; strictly fresh, 28c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, homegrown, 5c lb.; wax, 6½c lb.

New Corn—20c doz.

New Turnips—$1.00 bu.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $1.75.

Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.80.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 35@70c.

Egg Plant—$2.00 doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 6c.

Fancy Head Lettuce—90c basket.

Mushrooms—65c pound.

Parsley—Home-grown, 20c doz.

Potatoes—$2.75 bbl.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 85c.

Home-grown Peas—$1.75.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 15c dozen; long, per dozen, 15c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Virginia Sweets, $7.00 bbl.

Hot House Tomatoes—15@17c lb.

Onions—Per sack, $2.50.

Home-grown Spinach—Per bushel, 60c.

Fruits.

New Apples—$2.00 box.

Arizona Cantaloupes, $3.75; Turlocks, $3.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.85@2.25.

Currants—Home-grown, $1.50@1.75 crate.

Blue Berries—$4.50@5.00 bu.

Red Raspberries—$4.00@4.50.

Georgia Peaches—$2.00 box; Arkansas and Texas, $2.50.

Oranges—Cal. Valencias, $4.25@4.75.

Limes—$1.50 per hundred.

Lemons—California, $8.00@8.50.

Dewberries—Home-grown, $4.00@4.50 box.

Watermelons—30@60c.

Cherries—$2.00@2.25 crate.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecan, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½@5c.

Honey—White, case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$5.25.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed hogs—Light, 12½c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—14@16c.

Spring Lambs—18@20c.

Fowls—Alive, 17c.

Broilers—22@22c lb.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Ducklings—20c lb.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—14¼c.

Fat Bacon—16½c.

Lean Bacon—22½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 19½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 19c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $26.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 14c; luncheon sausage, 18c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 14c; dried beef, inside, 22c; knuckles, 24c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 20c; Jumbo soft shell crabs, $1.20; medium soft shell crabs, 75c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; live lobsters, 50c; boiled lobsters, 50c; shrimp, $1.50; crab meat, $2.75 gal.

Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimp, $1.50 gallon.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $23.00; No. 2, $22.00.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—42c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.25@7.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.70 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.90@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@34.00; old process meal, $37.00@38.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00@34.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.2? per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.50 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $5.00@5.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Butter, higher; creamery, 24@28c. Eggs unsettled; receipts, 7,694 cases; firsts, 28c; ordinary firsts, 21@22c; at mark, cases included, 17@22c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 25 cars; Virginia bulk, 78@83c; Missouri and Kansas, 65@70c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 17c; springs, 18@20c.

Loose Teeth Sore Gums

(PYORRHEA)

I am a Dentist of 25 years Experience. I Have Perfected a Most Successful Home Treatment for Pyorrhea, the Terrible Tooth and Gum Disease and all its Symptoms.

I have found a very successful home treatment for that terrible disease called Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease of the gums. You may have been told that there is no cure for it, that there is no cure for loose teeth, bleeding, spongy, shrinking gums and dropping out of teeth; but many who have used my home treatment say there is, AND PROVE IT.

Don't have good teeth pulled. You may save every one of them—make them firm, healthy, sound teeth again.

Hundreds of patients say Dr. Willard's home treatment stops the teeth from being loose or wobbly and that it has done so in cases where the patient could almost pull his teeth out with his fingers, where the gums were soft and spongy, bleeding and shrinking away from the teeth. You may make these conditions positively and absolutely disappear and end your Pyorrhea. There is no pain, no fussing, no waste of time.

The letters I will send you from people in all parts of the country will tell you that they now enjoy good teeth, good chewing and a good stomach once more. If you have any of the symptoms mentioned, then Pyorrhea, sometimes called Riggs Disease, is on the way—you are bound to lose your teeth and have to wear those awful false teeth. If you don't find a cure for it now. Simply send your name and address on coupon below and I will tell you all about this dreadful disease and how my simple home treatment may save your teeth, without pain and at small expense.

My Illustrated Book FREE And Full Information

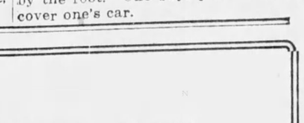
DR. F. W. WILLARD, D.D.S. B-859 Powers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your illustrated free book on tooth and gum diseases, with information about your successful home treatment for Pyorrhea.

Name _____

Address _____

YOUR HEART



Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

GALL STONES (No Oil) AVOID OPERATIONS

If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Gallstone Remedy Co. for STOMACH SUFFERERS Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

GARVIN SEES END OF WAR IN SIGHT

Declares Germans Face Dilemma Whether to Yield East or West.

London, July 31.—J. L. Garvin, writing in the Observer on the two years of war, says:

"With the slow breaking down of the Germans by the struggle in the west; with the progress of the Italians, the first moves of the Serbs from Salonica and with the splendid advances and success of the Russians, both against Austria and Turkey, the prospects of the allies never have been nearly so favorable as they are today.

In Sight of End.

"We are steadily destroying the very pith of the enemy's strength, with an effect that weakens him throughout the whole range of the war. We are bringing the Germans to the fatal dilemma: Will they yield soonest in the east or soonest in the west? It does not matter which they choose.

"The Germans probably will adopt the alternative of a great retreat in the east in order to make the British advance as slow and costly as possible. We are not yet at the end. We may not be very near the end. But though the better part of another 12 months may be required to reach it, we are at last, after two years, in sight of the end.

Against Weak Peace.

"We are so constituted a country that the moment of our success may be the moment of our temptation. Be it our resolve, without vengefulness or passion, but yet immovable, that there be no weak peace, but such a peace as will ensure that there will be more scope of safety for justice and freedom, that the young generations of the future shall live out their time, and that mothers shall bear children gladly and without fear. Britain will not fail in this purpose."

WM. J. BURNS MUST STAND TRIAL IN GOTHAM

New York, July 28. — Information against Detective William J. Burns, and Martin Egan, of J. P. Morgan & Co., were filed yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions by District Attorney Swann. The two, therefore, must stand trial on charges of having unlawfully removed papers from the desks in law offices of Seymour & Seymour. The filing of such information is a formality corresponding in a degree to issuing an indictment.

GERMANS PUBLISH FIGURES ON WAR

Claim Central Powers Captured 2,658,000 Enemy Soldiers in Two Years.

Berlin, July 31.—(By Wireless to Sayville).—The German government has issued officially figures relating to conquests at the end of the second year of the war, in a statement which reads:

"The central powers occupied 431,000 square kilometers against 180,000 a year ago. The enemy occupied in Europe 22,000 square kilometers, against 11,000 a year ago.

"The central powers, Bulgaria and Turkey, captured 2,658,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,000. Of those taken prisoners by the Germans 5,947 officers and 348,000 men were French, 9,019 officers and 1,202,000 men were Russians, and 947 officers and 80,000 men were British.

"The war booty brought to Germany, in addition to that utilized immediately at the front, comprised 11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine guns and 1,556,000 rifles.

"According to the list of statistics of German wounded soldiers 90.2 per cent returned to the front, 1.4 per cent died, the rest were unfit for service or were released. The military measures of the central powers, in consequence of vaccinations, were never disturbed by epidemics."

SPANISH BARK, GIVEN UP FOR LOST, ENTERS PORT

New Orleans, July 28.—The Spanish bark Juanito, more than 100 days out, and given up for lost, crossed the bar, at the mouth of the river here, early today. The vessel was in the path of the recent tropical hurricane and was driven far from her course.

BOMBS SET MENACE PLANT AND NEW COPIES ON FIRE

Infernal Machines Exploded Beneath the Floor.

Springfield, Mo., July 29.—Three bombs exploded beneath the floor of the Menace publishing plant at Aurora, Mo., at 4:15 o'clock this morning, slightly damaged the publishing company plant and set fire to a mass of copies of The Menace, an anti-Catholic publication, just off the press. The flames were soon extinguished.

This week's issue of The Menace, dated August 5, carried several election articles. It is customary to start the presses Saturday, but in an effort to defeat a candidate for governor of the state the Missouri publication had been printed and mailed Friday.

PARALYSIS DEATHS INCREASE, BUT NEW CASES DECREASE

New York, July 31.—Infantile paralysis deaths showed an increase of 22 in the figures issued by the health department today, but the cases decreased 13. The record for the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m. was: Deaths, 35; new cases, 135.

Totals to date are: Deaths, 841; cases, 3,865.

CYCLONE LEVELS SPANISH TOWNS

Madrid, via Paris, July 26.—A hurricane of unprecedented violence has ravaged the provinces of Saragossa, Sofia, Valladolio, Leon and Pontevedra

The village of Torreon is completely in ruins and three churches have been swept away by floods in the village of Ateca, in the province of Aragon.

The bodies of 11 victims have been recovered so far and the material damage is enormous.

The minister of the interior will ask for a special appropriation to relieve the farmers in the stricken district, most of whom are ruined.

PLUNGERS WAGE CRUSADE ON NORTH SEA TRADERS

Sink Four Norwegian Boats Laden With Timber.

London, July 27.—German submarines have started a relentless war against timber laden vessels in the North sea. Four ships, all Norwegian, were reported to have been sunk today. They were the Bams, Siebrid, Juno and Kentgern.

The captain and 12 men of the Kentgern were landed today at Shields, where they gave details of the destruction of their vessel. The German submarine commander, after examining the Norwegian vessel's papers, is quoted by members of the crew as saying:

"Well, I suppose I must do it. I am very sorry, but it is my duty. I am sick and tired of the whole business."

The ship was then saturated with paraffin and set on fire.

A new metal portable garage is sold by the foot. One buys just enough to cover one's car.

GOITRE

$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

This coupon when filled out and mailed to Dr. W. T. Boso, Battle Creek, Mich. with 10c in silver or stamps, to pay postage is good for one $2.50 Test Treatment FREE by mail in plain package.

Age?.....How old is Goitre?.....yrs.
Nervous?.....Hands Tremble?.....
Do eyes bulge?.....Does heart beat too rapidly?.....Health?.....
Name.....
Address.....858

REMOVED AT HOME—NO OPERATION, NO DANGER

Don't be disfigured by an ugly goitre. It is no longer necessary. I am curing hundreds of long standing cases with my Simple Home Treatment after all other remedies had failed. Over 150,000 cases treated. You may try it without cost or obligation. Hundreds report immediate results. "My goitre is cured,

HUGHES FOR FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT AND "AMERICA FIRST"

Comes Out for Added and Efficient Defenses Both on Land and on Sea.

New York, Aug. 11.—Having sounded the keynote of his campaign against President Wilson at last night's notification cermony, Charles E. Hughes today took up with National Republican Chairman William R. Willcox the final details of his western "swing around the circle."

The Republican candidate merely scanned the editorial comment in today's paper on his speech. These he found to be of a varied character.

One Democrat organ called the Hughes' speech "mainly a composite of the well known wisdom of Republican sages and converted Progressive chiefs."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, sitting in a box near the stage, applauded heartily as Mr. Hughes drove home the issues on which he will conduct his camapign for the presidency.

Firmness and Consistency.

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the course it has puusued with reference to Mexico, maintenance of American rights during the European war, preparedness and other great questions of the day. He declared for a new policy of "firmness and consistency" toward Mexico, for the unflinching maintenance of all "American rights on land and sea," and for "adequate national defense; adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts."

"We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations," he said.

"We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation." Mr. Hughes said. "Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort or their suppression."

The nominee assailed the administration for its "direction of diplomatic intercourse" from the beginning, declaring that where there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness there had been weakness and inexpertness. He cited San Domingo as an instance where appointments had gone to "deserving Democrats" and to the failure to continue Ambassador Herrick at his post in Paris after the war had started as "a lamentable sacrifice of international repute."

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Hughes declared. And he added: "Opposition may delay but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. I favor the vote for women."

One-fourth of the speech was devoted to Mexico. Step after step taken by the administration with reference to Mexico was assailed, from the days of Huerta to the note sent the de facto government by the state department June 20 last, part of which was quoted in the speech. The seizure of Vera Cruz, the nominee said, "was war, of course."

Assails Vera Cruz Fiasco.

"Later we retired from Vera Cruz," he continued, "giving up this noble warfare. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a cabinet officer. We are not informed that we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We are told that we went there to 'show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go.'"

America, Mr. Hughes continued, had no policy of aggression toward Mexico, no desire for any part of her territory, but wished her to have peace, stability and prosperity.

"The conduct of the administration has created difficulties we shall have to surmount," he said.

"We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations."

Safeguarding American rights abroad had not been accomplished, Mr. Hughes said, by the administration. There had been "brave words in a series of notes," but what does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously?

Blamed for Lusitania.

The nominee reiterated his declaration that had this government left no doubt that it meant to hold Germany to "strict accountability," there would have been no loss of life on the Lusitania.

Discussing preparedness, Mr. Hughes said it was apparent that the United States was "shockingly unprepared."

"The administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities," Mr. Hughes continued. "Apparently it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed on the country an incompetent naval administration.

"We demand adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called."

Now in "Fool's Paradise."

Of the present prosperity Mr. Hughes said: "We are living in a fool's paradise." It is, he said, a prosperity brought about by the abnormal conditions of war. For the protection of the industries and workingmen of the United States against the competition of "an energized Europe" Mr. Hughes said it was plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. Other measures, too, should be applied, he said, notably the upbuilding of a merchant marine.

"To make peace lasting and effective when the present war shall end," Mr. Hughes advocated the formation of an international tribunal to dispose of controversies of a justifiable sort, backed by the co-operation of the nations to prevent war before peaceful methods of adjustment end.

Mr. Hughes also declared for the "conservation of the just interests of labor," for conservation of national resources and for a national budget.

"Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. It is time we had fiscal reform."

Declares Women Should Be Granted Right to Vote by Governmental Action.

New York, Aug. 1.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President, today declared himself in favor of an amendment to the constitution, granting women the right to vote. He made his views known in a telegram sent in reply to an inquiry from Senator George Sutherland of Utah.

Mr. Hughes states the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified in order that the question of woman suffrage should be removed from political discussion. The text of his message to Senator Sutherland follows:

"Your telegram has been received. In my answer to the notification I did not refer to the proposed federal amendment relating to woman suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection, however, to stating my personal views.

"As I said in my speech, I think it to be much desirable the question of woman's suffrage should be settled promptly. The question is of such a nature that it should be settled for the entire country.

"My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.

(Signed) "CHARLES E. HUGHES."

No Conflict With Platform.

The telegram of inquiry from Senator Sutherland was given out at the same time Mr. Hughes' answer was made public. In this Senator Sutherland said:

"You will, no doubt, recall our conversation a few days ago when I urged you to make public your views with regard to the equal suffrage federal amendment. I feel quite sure there is nothing in the Republican platform which, in any manner, would conflict with such a declaration. That platform commits the party to the principle of woman suffrage and recognizes the right of each state to determine the question for itself.

"It is silent upon the subject of constitutional amendment, and, therefore, leads everybody of the party free to determine for himself this question. The submission of the amendment is desired by many millions of voters, and I think the day has come when congress should recognize its widespread desire by adopting the resolution of submission, thus enabling the state to pass upon the question which, without the preliminary action of congress, they will be prevented from doing.

"There is a feeling of intense interest in all the suffrage states in respect to your attitude, and I think it most important that you should, as soon as possible, state publicly your personal position in respect to the matter.

(Signed) "GEORGE SUTHERLAND."

"United States Senator From Utah."

British Losses 60,000.

London, Aug. 1.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas totaled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

Calls Peace Conferees Crowd of Visionaries

DR. CHARLES F. AKED. ©INT'L FILM SERVICE

Detroit, July 28.—Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, in resigning as chairman of the American committee to the Ford Neutral Peace Conference at Stockholm, declared that the conference had utterly failed in its object of bringing about peace. He added that there seemed to be no possibility that the conference, "composed of a crowd of visionaries and dreamers," could do anything of value toward peace.

"I could not afford to waste any more time upon what I believe is a futile peace campaign," said the minister.

in progress less than 12 miles from the MUST

Odd Items Brought to Surface by Blast

Lancaster, Pa.—The blast was felt in Lancaster, 158 miles from New York.

New York.—John Palvelsy and Mary Wolenski had just been married and were sitting at the bridal breakfast table. When the blast came all the guests fled, but the newlyweds remained at the head of the table.

New York.—Slivers of broken glass from the window of a Brooklyn restaurant made a watermelon look like a porcupine.

New York.—Blast wrenched a nightstick from Patrolman Kachler's hand. Ripped shoe from left foot of Edward Schaeffer, police patrol driver.

A typewriter thrown from an upper floor of a west side office building, found intact.

Hundreds of clocks stopped around 2:08 a. m., the time of the explosion.

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY

Berlin, Aug. 1.—German troops have driven the British forces out of Fourneaux wood, in the region of the river Somme, in France, it was officially announced today by the German army headquarters.

TEUTONS FLEE FROM LEMBERG AND KOVEL, TOO

Fear Russian Advance Soon Will Envelope Their Armies in Volhynia and Galicia.

London, Aug. 1. — Austro-German forces defending the Kovel-Lemberg fronts today are in grave danger of being caught in a trap from which they will be unable to extricate themselves. The Austrians are believed to have waited too long to carry out an effective retreat, and when their withdrawal from points now being defended begins the Russians will be able to turn the retrograde movement into a rout.

General von Linsengen must evacuate Kovel before the attacks on his right flank begin from the south if he is to escape having his entire army enveloped.

Evacuating Kovel.

Petrograd dispatches, last night, credited the Russians, under General Kalendines, with having crossed the Stockhod, along a 27-mile front, between Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rovno railways. The Germans are said to be removing their heavy guns and supplies from Kovel. Vladimir-Volynski, 30 miles to the southwest, already has capitulated before the Russian advance westward from Lutsk. All Teutonic counter attacks, to cover their retreat in the Koveland-Lutsk regions, have been repulsed, today's official statement says.

To the southward, in Galicia, the success of General Sakharof, in capturing Brody, is said to have been followed by a Cossack raid, which destroyed the railways behind the Austrian army, also threatening to surround the Austrians. Vienna today reports preparations under way for the evacuation of Lemberg. Large quantities of goods have been removed and a large number of inhabitants are leaving the city.

May Withdraw in North.

With Lemberg and Kovel in their hands, the Russians believe General von Linsengen will be compelled to leave the Riga front and that Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who is north of the Pripet marshes, will have to quit his advanced lines.

"It is inconceivable that the Teuton armies in the north should hold their positions when all the forces forming the right of the line have been compelled to give way," a high military official informed the International News Service correspondent. "No one is foolish enough to say that our enemy is beaten yet, but the pressure is steadily becoming greater. the attitude of the prisoners taken by us shows the German morale is weakening."

Counts on Turks' Aid.

Train after train of prisoners is coming into Russia from the western front. They are being brought back as rapidly as the exigencies of active operations permit.

Berlin dispatches express confidence the Teutonic resistance in the Kovel region will withstand the Russian pressure, the new front to which the Germans and Austrians have withdrawn, west of the bend in the Stokhod, being 25 miles shorter than the old one and considered far easier to defend. Turkish troops are arriving on the eastern front, presumably in readiness to be thrown into the counter stroke against General Kaledines, which General von Linsengen is planning.

Strike Back at Peronne.

Sir Douglas Haig's troops are holding the ground gained in the Somme campaign against severe attacks by the Germans. The offical reports, issued today, announced the repulse of a German assault at Bazentine-le-Petit, between Pozieres and Longueval.

In general, according to the official tatement, the situation is unchanged.

German attacks against the French in Picardy have been shifted south of the Somme, in an effort to hold back the advance on Peronne. The communique, issued by the French war office today, reports that Teuton forces attacked the Lihons. The assault was repulsed, however.

Lihons is on the southern side of the salient which the French troops have driven toward Peronne and into the large German salient which terminates at the junction of the Oise and the Aisne. Success for the Germans at that point might interfere with the French plans, but thus far, the Germans have made no gain.

Bombardment on Meuse.

On the Verdun front, the bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse has increased in violence, the communique states. Guns of the heaviest calibre are being used. It is understood that the Germans are preparing with their artillery for a great infantry assault.

Greek soldiers, with the exception of one battalion, have retired from Salonika. The retirement followed a conference between King Constantine and his war minister.

Three hundred Bulgarian soldiers were killed or wounded when a troop train, en route from Sofia to the Macedonian front, was blown up by a bomb at Kustendil railway station, according to a dispatch from Salonika.

HEROISM OF SIBLEY WILL WIN PROMOTION

Washington, July 27.—President Wilson yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Colonel Frederick W. Sibley of the Fourteenth cavalry, hero of the Glen Springs raid, to be a brigadier general. Colonel Sibley accompanied Major Langhorne with the rescue expedition into Mexico to save Americans who had been captured and carried off by bandits. Major Langhorne of the Eighth cavalry was nominated as a lieutenant colonel.

Milwaukee, July 27.—The Milwaukee Free Press, a morning newspaper, yesterday announced an advance from one to two cents in the price of the paper for street sales.

AMERICAN TROOPERS ARE SLAIN IN CLASH

Two Die and One Seriously Wounded in a Battle With Bandits on the Border

El Paso, Tex., July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock today. There were five bandits in the party.

Private John Twoney, Troop F, Eighth U. S. cavalry, and Robert Woods, a United States customs inspector, were killed. Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth cavalry, was seriously wounded.

Reports to Gen. Bell, commanding in the El Paso military district, indicated the bandits had been killed.

American patrols reported that a small detachment of Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande and apparently were making their way toward an isolated section about fifty-five miles down the river. It was believed they were either smugglers or stock thieves.

A small detachment of troop F, Eighth cavalry was sent in pursuit.

The Mexicans were surprised and it is believed that none escaped.

200 DEAD IN BIG FOREST FIRE

Half Dozen Towns in Northern Ontario Are Wholly Wiped Out.

Englehart, Ont., July 31.—Definite figures regarding the loss of life in northern Ontario through the wiping out half a dozen towns by brush fires were still lacking today.

Figures on hand indicate that at least 200 persons are dead.

The known dead are: At Nushka, 57; Cochrane, 18; Matheson, 34; Iroquois Falls, 15, and Ramore, 16; a total of 139. It is learned that there has been loss of life also at Porcupine Junction, where only the railroad station escaped the flames. Outlying places are expected to swell the list materially when rescue parties return.

Iroquois Falls, where great paper mills are located, was not entirely burned, as reported last night. Advices today state that the paper mills and one store were saved from the flames.

Nushka, Matheson and Ramore were entirely burned over and Cochrane nearly so. Houses on two of its small avenues were saved. At Timmins the fire was checked in the outskirts after 17 houses had been burned.

FIND J. P. MORGAN LEFT $78,149,024

New York, July 29.—The total assets of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, who died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913, exclusive of property outside New York state, are fixed at $78,149,024, in a report which will be filed with the state controller today by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons, it was announced last night.

SUBMARINE CAPTURES BRITISH AEROPLANE

Berlin, via Sayville Wireless, July 26.—The capture of a British aeroplane and its pilot and observer by a German submarine was reported by the admiralty today in the following official statement:

"On Monday afternoon a German submarine brought down with its fire a British biplane. The inmates, two officers, were made prisoners by the Germans and transported, together with the enemy machine, to Zeebrugge on a torpedo boat."

TO WIDEN SCOPE OF PEACE PLANS

Mexican Officials Say Carranza Will Agree to Extend Commission's Powers.

Washington, July 29.—Gen. Carranza will agree to the suggestion in the American note that commissions to settle the border dispute be given "enlarged powers." Officials of the state department and the de facto government of Mexico settled this point before the note was handed to Ambassador Designate Arredondo last night.

Briefly, Carranza's acceptance of the American suggestion will be the first step toward placing American credit behind the financial resuscitation of Mexico. No direct loan by the American government is contemplated, however.

It is understood on high authority that at the successful conclusion of the direct negotiations, proposed by Mexico, and accepted by the United States, finanial interests here will be informed that the United States government "unofficially" will stand behind the loans.

The scope of the commissions to be established by both governments, probably will include power to suggest the formation of a financial commission including one or more Americans with no connection with the government, to take over and reconstruct Mexican finances.

After the successful conclusion of the direct negotiations, American bankers will be informed unofficially that the financial integrity of the de facto government is more or less guaranteed by the United States.

Financial experts have informed state department officials that the surest way to restore peace and order in Mexico would be to place $100,000,000 in the hands of the de facto government.

It will be two weeks at least, officials believe, before the commission can meet. The state department will insist that conferences be held within the United States. Appointment of American members will await Carranza's reply. President Wilson is understood to have under consideration already a score of men as commissioners. These include Chief Justice White, Maj.-Gen. Goethals, Frederick Lehman and Justice Louis Brandeis. Luis Cabrera, Mexican minister of finance, it is understood, will head the Mexican commissioners.

PERSHING PREPARES TO STAY SEVERAL MONTHS

El Paso, Tex., July 29.—Agreement by the United States to the proposal that a joint international commission settle the differences between the United States and Mexico is expected by border observers here to have the following results:

1. Withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's expedition.

2. Establishment of a border patrol with Carranza and American soldiers operating.

These developments are not imminent, however. Gen. Pershing is preparing for a stay of several months in Mexico and his expedition will not be withdrawn until the commission has reached a final statement.

The establishment of an effective border patrol will keep the American militia now at their stations for several months.

NOMINEES FLIRT FOR WOMEN VOTE

Both Presidential Candidates Seek Support of Suffragists in West.

Washington, July 28.—Ninety-one electoral votes are hung up as a prize to the Presidential candidate who will make the strongest statement in support of the Susan B. Anthony national amendment enfranchising women. This group of votes, distributed among twelve western states where women now vote for President, is claimed by the suffrage leaders to be capable of delivery to President Wilson or Mr. Hughes, according to the position taken by either or both.

Men politicians of both parties are skeptical of any statement that 12 states can be delivered bodily either way, according to the will of the women voters residing in them. They frankly admit that if such a thing can be done a new era has opened in American politics. No group of male politicians has ever been able to deliver such a block of states for or against any proposition or candidate, regardless of old party lines.

Women Hold Together.

Yet the women who called on President Wilson Monday, and others who have called on him and other prominent men repeatedly in the recent past, assert their firm opinion that these 91 electoral votes, constituting about one-sixth of the entire electoral college will be thrown bodily either for Wilson or Hughes, unless it should chance that the two candidates prove to be equally ardent in support of the national suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, one of Monday's callers at the White House, says this is possible because the women voters of the country are not so closely allied with the old parties as the men voters, while they are practically a unit on the one issue that is uppermost in their calculations. Mrs. Blatch believes these women will put the suffrage issue above all others and that it will naturally control their votes.

Women's Party in Field.

The National Woman's Party, the newest of the suffrage organizations, will open headquarters in Chicago within a few days and will, on or about September 1, begin a systematic campaign in the 12 states in question. These states, with their electoral votes, are: Wyoming, 3; Colorado, 6; Utah, 4; Idaho, 4; Washington, 7; California, 13; Oregon, 5; Arizona, 3; Kansas, 10; Montana, 4; Nevada, 3; Illinois, 29.

Meantime, there will be no let-up in the efforts of the suffrage workers to obtain unequivocal utterances from Hughes and Wilson. The President impressed his callers Monday by his excellent qualities as a listener, but they were unable to report that Mr. Wilson had given them any definite idea of what he may say or do. Hitherto, the President has put himself on record as supporting and voting for suffrage in his own state, but as taking the position that it was a state and not a national issue. The women are no longer satisfied with this measure of support.

If Hughes supports the Anthony amendment and the President falls short of that, the suffrage workers propose to carry out their plan of swinging 91 electoral votes to the Republican candidate. It will be an interesting political experiment, no matter whether it succeeds or not. Under normal political conditions, a large majority of these 12 states are Republican. In 1908 Taft carried 9 and Bryan 2, Arizona not then being a state. In 1913, Wilson carried 9, Roosevelt 2 and Taft 1. If the organized women voters can make the 12 a unit either way, they will have achieved an extraordinary thing in American politics.

Baby Born With a Million.

Minneapolis, July 31.—A millionaire baby has arrived at the $1,000,060 home of the widow of Charles C. Gates, who now is Mrs. Harold Lee Judd. Mrs. Judd, it is announced, will place to the son's account almost $1,000,000 of Gates' money.

AS GREAT WAR ENDS SECOND YEAR

GERMANY is on the defensive. The initiative has passed to the entente allies. This is the one great outstanding fact of the second year of the great war.

Before, she aimed a blow where she pleased and the allies parried it as best they might. She seized most of Belgium and a seventh of France. Twice she overwhelmed the Russians who had penetrated East Prussia.

She smashed her way far into the czar's dominions and crushed Serbia and Montenegro. She directed a fearful battering ram of shells and human bodies on Verdun.

But with the present summer a sweeping change came over the aspect of military affairs.

Big Co-operative Drive.

Co-operating through the allies' war council with General Joseph Joffre at its head, the Italians beat back the Austrian columns in the Trentino, the Russians drove the Teutons before them in the east with horrible destruction, and the British and French began a slow and methodical bending of the long established lines in the west.

These are the movements which are still going on as the war enters its third, and according to Lord Kitchener's Delphic prediction, final year. Whether the kaiser will retrieve himself, again seize the initiative and enter on new campaigns of conquest cannot be foretold. One thing is certain, the two largest empires of the earth, Russia and Great Britain, are at last fully organized for war against him.

First Russian Advance.

On the first anniversary of the war, August 1, 1915, the Austro-German sweep of Poland was in full swing. Lublin fell that day; Cholm, August 2; Warsaw, August 6; Ivangorod, August 7; Serock, August 9; Lemza, August 11; Siedles and Sokolow, August 14; Kovno, August 19; Novo Georgievsk, August 21; Ossowiec, August 24; Kovel, August 25; Brest Litovsk, August, 27; Olita, August 28, Lutsk, September 2; Brody, September 3; Grodno, September 4; Dubno, September 10; Finsk, September 17, and Vilna, September 20.

It seemed to neutral observers nothing could stop the Teutons in the east, and it was generally believed the invaders had themselves chosen the line extending from just west of Riga, nearly straight south to Roumania, on which they spent the winter.

Even when on September 8 the czar took command of all his armies in person, won a victory near Tarnopol, September 10, and recaptured Lutsk, September 26, and Czartorysk, October 20, few believed the Russians could survive. Lutsk was soon lost again, and on October 25 the Germans stormed Ulluxt. Then things settled down for the winter and almost every neutral critic thought the spring would see a resumption of the Teuton drive.

Serbia is Overwhelmed.

On October 8, the Teutons crossed the Serbian border at many points, and five days later the Bulgarians, newcomers in the war, invaded from the east. Fighting desperately but hopelessly, the Serbians were pressed back by torrents of heavy shells to which they could not reply, and on November 29 the German general staff was ably proudly to announce that the operations against Serbia had ended in complete success, while Austria at the same time was finishing off Montenegro.

But unsuccessful as the year 1915 had been to the allies in the field, their will to conquer did not waver. At the moment early in December when the German imperial chancellor was making a clear offer of peace in a speech to the reichstag, the representatives of Germany's enemies were meeting in a new war council at Paris, resolved to redouble their herculean efforts and never compromise.

Conscription in England.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the strongest man in England, declared Great Britain faced defeat unless greater efforts were made; and just a week later he demanded general conscription, threatening to resign if this measure were not put into effect.

The conscription bill passed its first reading in the house of commons January 6 and spring saw it in full force. Premier Asquith was able to announce that England's total effort was five million men.

Meanwhile in the East a greater giant was nursing his wounds and regaining his strength in fourfold degree.

A forewarning came to the world on February 17, when Erzerum was taken. On April 19 the great Black sea port of Trebizond fell and two days later the first Russian contingent landed in France. Still the German writers would not believe, and it took the magnificent Rusian drive of June, which won all of Bukowina and a large slice of Volhynia and Galicia to convince them that Russia was again a force to be reckoned with.

Russians Are Equipped.

To understand this phenomenon of Russian resurrection it is necessary to realize not only that the Russians now have the heavy artillery and shells they lacked in the great retreat, but that their losses in numbers bother them not at all.

Seven million young men have come of military age in Russia since the war began and of these at least five million are fit for duty. Despite her gigantic losses it is quite possible there are more soldiers and potential soldiers in Russia today than when the war started. Certainly there are now and will be for many years to come all the "cannon fodder" that can be utilized at the front.

Attack on Verdun.

Erroneously considering the western front the more dangerous, the German general staff on February 21 began a heavy attack on the fortress of Verdun, with the object of using up French ammunition and men until no allied offensive would be possible this year.

Being on the outside of a curved line they were able to place more guns and maneuver more freely than their opponents and month after month they drew closer to the now famous little city.

Whether their gains were victories or defeats will only be known after the war, when we learn the number of killed and wounded they paid for each point. They advanced, but were never able to stampede the defenders.

Perhaps Verdun will be the last great German offensive. Certainly today the Teutons have their hands full stemming the Russian advance, which is penetrating Transylvania, and the Anglo-French pounding attack along the Somme.

The Austrians, who in the latter half of May debouched from the Trentino and almost gained the foothills and smiling plains of Italy, are also content to stand and ward off the blows of the Italians, after giving up most of their gains.

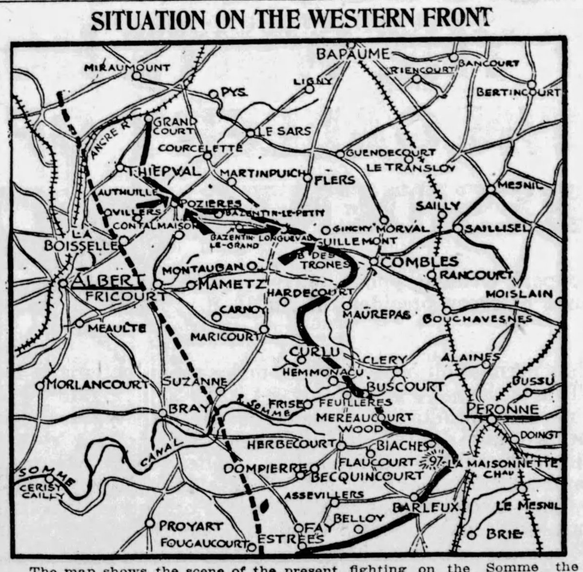
The year saw the Germans lose their Cameroon colony in January, while columns of Belgians, French and British close in on the stout defenders of the East African colony, the last of the kaiser's oversea possessions.

In Mesopotamia the British, penetrating to within seven miles of Bagdad, were defeated and forced to retreat, being finally besieged in Kut-el-Amara on December 10. A relieving expedition was unsuccessful and on April 30 the garrison capitulated.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement was captured attempting to land from a German submarine on the Irish coast. The next day the Sinn Fein society revolted, seized Dublin and set up a provisional republic. The rebellion was quelled in less than a week.

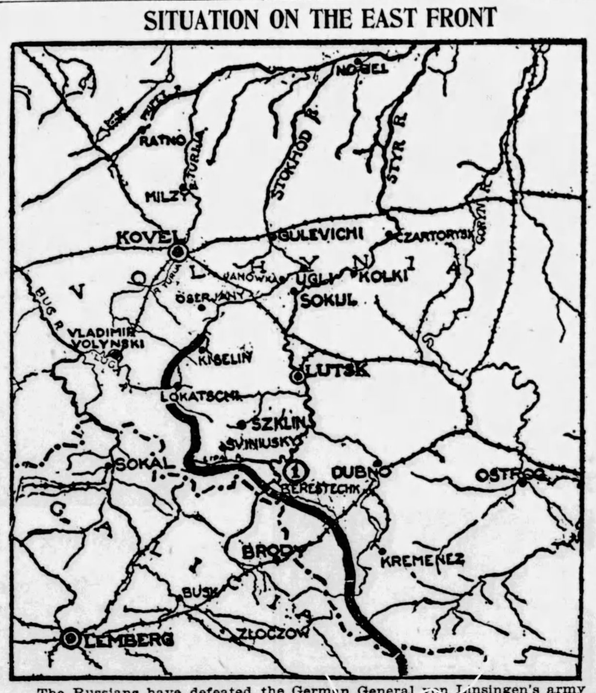
On June 3 the German and British fleets engaged in a great battle off Skaggerak. Although the Germans claimed a victory, they have not yet followed it up by coming out to deal another blow at the blockading vessels. The reports of losses by the two sides are impossible to harmonize.

SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT



The map shows the scene of the present fighting on the Somme the black line representing the battle front as it was before the Allied offensive was begun on July 1. The British captured the whole of the village of Pozieres after a spirited simultaneous attack from the southeast and southwest. Attacks were also launched against the German positions in Longueval and Guillemont, the British gaining a foothold in both villages.

SITUATION ON THE EAST FRONT



The Russians have defeated the German General von Linsingen's army at the confluence of the Lipa and Styr rivers (indicated by the figure 1) and caused them to retreat along the Styr to the heights around Berestechk. The line along the Lipa to which the Teutons retreated recently after being defeated at Zklin was thus flanked and the Russians were able to force their way across the river at several points in their advance toward Brody and Lemberg.

The Russians have now thrown a ring part way around the city of Brody, which is defended by the army of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli, and fighting is in progress less than 12 miles from the place. Brody lies on the Galician frontier and is on the railway line running from Rovno to Lemberg, the Galician capital.

BASEBALL

The work of the St. Louis Americans stood out as the feature of the playing during the past week. All of the eight games played were won, while Philadelphia played seven games and lost all. The end of the week found the Boston Red Sox in the leading position, although closely pressed by Chicago, which was seven points behind them. Cleveland is now in fourth place with only a slight lead over Detroit. Only 80 points separate seven teams in this league.

In the National, Brooklyn maintained a fair lead over the Boston Braves. Providence had a slight lead over Buffalo in the International while Kansas City was safely in front in the American Association.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	53	40	.570	Detroit	52	46	.531
Chicago	54	42	.563	Washington	48	45	.516
New York	51	43	.558	St. Louis	47	49	.490
Cleveland	51	43	.543	Philadelphia	19	70	.213

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	52	34	.605	Chicago	44	48	.478
Boston	47	35	.573	Pittsburgh	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	48	38	.558	St. Louis	42	53	.442
New York	43	43	.500	Cincinnati	38	55	.409

American Association.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Kan. City	61	41	.598	Toledo	49	46	.516
Indianapolis	53	44	.556	St. Paul	48	46	.511
Louisville	55	44	.556	Columbus	37	56	.398
Minneapolis	52	48	.520	Milwaukee	34	66	.340

International League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Providence	40	40	.531	Baltimore	47	43	.522
Buffalo	43	40	.540	Richmond	41	44	.482
Montreal	46	41	.529	Newark	37	50	.425
Rochester	44	46	.524	Reading	36	48	.419

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